Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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BURMESE VOW ALL-OUT HELP TO AZAD HIND

Subhas Chandra Bose and His Colleagues Welcomed at Reception at Rangoon

SAWADA ATTENDS AFFAIR

'Free India Means Peace in Asia,' Says Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya

Special

RANGOON, January 23.—The ties and goodwill binding the Burmese and Indian peoples were firmly cemented this morning at a civic reception held in honor of Burma Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and the other members of that government.

Addresses expressing Burma's warm regard for the Indian leader and also of Burma's neighborly pledge to pull with the Provisional Government through the fight for Indian independence were delivered by prominent Burmese leaders, including U. Thwin, President of the Reception Committee, who is President of the Privy Council; Thakin Mya, Deputy Prime Minister; Thakin Nu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Major-General Aung San, Defense Minister.

Netaji Bose responded with an address expressing both appreciation and gratitude for the welcome accorded the Provisional Government when it transferred its headquarters to Burma and also for the reaffirmation of the Burmese people's strong determination to extend all-out aid to their Indian brethren.

Notable guests at the function this morning included the members of the Provisional Government; Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma; Japanese Embassy officials; Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government; Madam Khin Ma Ma Maw; and Captain Laksmi, Commander of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. The reception was brought to a close with the playing of the Burmese and Indian national anthems.

Destinies Linked

Special

RANGOON, January 23.—Extending whole-hearted Burmese hospitality to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, speaking at a civic reception accorded the Provisional Indian Government today in unmistakable terms linked the destinies of Burma and India, declaring, "The Indian people's war is the Burmese people's real fight for independence."

Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya said that as long as India's independence was delayed, Asia's freedom was insecure and the independence of Burma threatened. He declared that the Burmese people were resolved to fight in close cooperation not only with the Japanese Forces but also by the side of the Indian National Army and determined furthermore never again to let the Anglo-Americans gain a foothold in Burma. He stressed that the Burmese people would fight the War of Greater East Asia with all the resources in their power—men, money and materials.

The Deputy Prime Minister emphatically stated, "A Free India means peace in Asia, and peace in Asia means peace in the world. As long as India is not free there will be no peace in Asia . . . there will be no peace in the world. And as long as there is no peace in the world this second world war will not end." He said that the significant fact that India's independence was also Asia's independence and that India's war was Asia's war was recognized by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, held in Tokyo last November.

Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya stated that as India occupied a central position, as long as there remained any vestiges of Anglo-American influence in India, the independence of the various countries in East Asia was jeopardized. At the outset of his speech, the Burmese Deputy Prime Minister pointed out the close affinity of Burma and India which are bound by religious, cultural, political, and economic ties, and the close intercourse in the past between the two countries, as well as the fact that India and Burma suffered the same fate of British oppression and struggled to break free from the British fetters.

The Burmese leader stressed that the Burmese fought for their inde-

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Pledges Complete Cooperation In Wire to Songkhram

Domei

HSINKING, January 24.—On the eve of the second anniversary of Thailand's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Concordia Society in the name of President Chang Ching-hui today dispatched a telegram of encouragement to Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister of Thailand, pledging Manchoukuo's cooperation. The telegram reads: "Two years have passed since your country declared war against Asia's common enemies, the United States and Britain. The war situation is increasing in grim intensity, and the time has come when the destiny of Greater East Asia is to be decided. We hereby pledge closer cooperation with the people of Thailand in the task of building up Greater East Asia and wish her every success in the future."

ARGENTINA STARTS QUAKE RELIEF WORK

Thanks Friendly Nations for Messages of Sympathy and Help Extended

Special to the Nippon Times

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Measures for the rehabilitation of the shaken citizens of the city of San Juan which was struck and leveled by a disastrous earthquake on the night of January 15, were started immediately with the arrival of Argentine President General Pedro Ramirez at the stricken city on the morning of January 18.

After a thorough tour of the devastated areas, the President on the same evening delivered a stirring radio broadcast in which he stressed that it was necessary for the nation to throw its unified power in dealing with the calamity. President Ramirez returned to the capital on the following morning.

The Argentine Government has proclaimed military administration over the city of San Juan and environs and has appointed Colonel Soza Morina as commander, besides beginning the evacuation of all the citizens. The refugees apparently will be removed to Mendoza, Buenos Aires and Cordoba.

According to a communique issued by the Board of Information and newspapers on January 18, the number of earthquake deaths was said to be about 1,500 and those seriously injured about 3,000.

A committee for the gathering of relief funds was established on January 17. Up till the night of January 19 donations amounted to more than 8,000,000 pesos.

In the meantime, the Argentine Foreign Office issued a communique in which it expressed its thanks for the messages of sympathy received from nations friendly to Argentina and for their goodwill. President Ramirez also thanked the nations friendly to Argentina for the warm sympathy and aid they had extended to Argentina in his radio speech on the night of January 18.

N.Z. MINISTER PREDICTS PROLONGED PACIFIC WAR

Nash Warns Gathering in N.Y. To Dispel Optimism; Sees More Hard Battle

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington, in a speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York yesterday warned that the war in the Pacific is "going to take several years" and that there is no room for the "present optimism" in the United States, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Nash returned to Washington after a long visit to his country when he toured the Pacific war fronts. He added, "We must still do a lot of hard fighting."

U.S. Army Starts New Move

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The United States Fifth Army at dawn, today, arrived at an undesignated point on the western coast of Italy behind the Reich position, it was announced in a special communique issued by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, reports a dispatch received here from Algiers.

THAI WAR MOVE TWO YEARS AGO FETED BY IGUCHI

Spokesman Says Our Ally's Courage and Determination Is Inspiring

HAILS HEROIC EFFORTS

Thailand Is Cooperating Fully In Common Task of Building New Order, He Says

Hailing the second anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war, today, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that the bold and courageous spirit in which the Thais are determined to crush for once and for all the sinister ambitions of the Anglo-American Powers is a source of admiration and encouragement to all of Thailand's allies.

Mr. Iguchi also lauded the heroic efforts which Thailand is making in full cooperation with its allies by saying that it is fulfilling its share in the common task for the rise and development of East Asia.

Spokesman Iguchi's statement follows:

Two years ago today, on January 25, 1942, Thailand declared war against the United States and Britain and joined her forces with Japan for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Upon the outbreak of the present war, the Thai Government immediately afforded Japan all facilities for the passage of our Imperial Forces through their territory and on December 21 entered into a treaty of alliance for offense and defense with Japan. Thus Thailand expressed her resolute determination to join with us in eradicating all the root evils that had long been obstructing the legitimate progress of East Asia in her firm conviction that only in the establishment of a new order in East Asia lies the way for the rise and development of this section of the world.

For the past three hundred years, Japan and Thailand have preserved their relations upon a tradition of friendship. It is, therefore, no wonder that, when Japan rose to crush the United States and Britain which for many years had preyed upon the countries of East Asia as objects of their aggression and exploitation, Thailand should make manifest her consciousness and wisdom as an East Asiatic nation and quickly reach the decision to cooperate fully with Japan and declare war on the United States and Britain. For Thailand too had long been annoyed and irritated by the political machinations and economic pressure of Britain which utterly disregarded her independence and sovereignty.

Since then, Thailand, placing her full confidence in Japan's policy for the prosecution of war, has devoted her total spiritual and material strength to the successful prosecution of our common war and to the construction of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia. Despite the repeated indiscriminate inhuman attacks upon their cities and villages by the British and American forces, the people of Thailand, their hatred of the enemy further intensified, remain not in the least affected in their resolve to fight through this war to common victory with Japan.

Freedom and independence are cherished by the people of Thailand as their very life. The bold and courageous spirit in which they are determined to crush once and for all the sinister ambitions of the United States and Britain is a source of admiration and encouragement to all their allies.

In connection with Thailand's entry into the war, I should like to point out particularly that its purpose does not stop merely at freeing Thailand from the shackles with which she had been bound. It lies rather in the liberation of the countries and peoples in all of Greater East Asia, in the realization of the lofty ideals of pursuit of happiness of all the one billion peoples of this region by the establishment of a region of common prosperity founded upon justice.,

The ideal of the unity of Asia expressed in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations is the aspiration cherished and advocated by the people of Thailand. In an exchange radio broadcast between the Prime Ministers of Japan and Thailand on December 21, 1941,

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Thailand's War Entry 2 Years Ago Is Recalled By Ambassador Wichit

Envoy to Tokyo Announced Declaration of Entry Into Hostilities Over Bangkok Radio on Memorable Day —Says It Is Highest Honor Bestowed on Him

On the occasion of the second anniversary today of Thailand's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, Thai Ambassador to Japan, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, issued a statement in which he recalled the circumstances that led up to the taking of the historical step by Thailand two years ago

Retrospecting with pride over the fact that on that memorable day the Thai Government chose him to announce the text of the war declaration over the Bangkok radio, Ambassador Wichit declared: "It is the highest honor that has ever been bestowed upon me and I will never forget that memorable day."

The full text of Ambassador Wichit's statement follows:

"Two years ago, on the night of January 24, 1942, Bangkok was heavily bombed by enemy aircraft. Some bombs were dropped at the Throne Hall which is used as the House of National Assembly. This barbarous action on the part of the enemy caused such great indignation among the population of Thailand that the Government had to convene urgently a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the morning of January 25. It was in the said meeting that a historical event took place, that is to say, the Thai Government definitely decided to effect the formal declaration of war against Britain and the United States of America. According to our Constitution, the power of declaring war belongs to His Majesty the King. The Government had, without delay, submitted the matter to the Council of Regency and the formal declaration of war against Britain and the United States of America was promptly effected at noon of January 25, 1942.

"It is with the greatest pride that I say that on that day I was given by the Thai Government the honor of announcing the text of the declaration of war over the Bangkok radio. It is the highest honor that has ever been bestowed upon me and I will never forget that memorable day.

"Two years have passed and much of the work of prosecuting the war has been done. The war is still continuing. The events of the past two years make us sure of our final victory. The Thai people are now enduring hardships but they know for certain that they will be recompensated with peace and prosperity after winning this war. They know that their Japanese brothers will never leave them alone but will help them to build up a glorious Thailand in future. In this way, the barbarous action on the part of the enemy will have no other effect but to heighten the morale of the Thai people.

"Today being the second anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war, I will go to the Zojoji Temple to worship the relic of the Lord Buddha and to the Yasukuni Shrine to worship the spirits of those who heroically fell for the just cause of Asia and for the glory of the Asiatic race.

MOSCOW ADAMANT ON BORDER DISPUTE

Avers Solution Possible Only With Change in Set-Up of Polish Regime in London

Special

LISBON, January 22.—The United Press reported from Moscow today that the Soviet Government had stated in the "bluntest terms" that the solution to the Soviet-Polish crisis lay in London and not in Moscow and that the crisis "neither will nor can be solved until changes are made in the composition of the Polish Government in London." The report said that that was also the opinion of some of the anti-Axis diplomats who have worked on the situation.

The report said that observers believed that unless a Polish Government in London in which the Soviet Government can have confidence is erected a wholly new Polish Government would arise somewhere, although the Soviets had not put it that bluntly in public, and that the "Red Army is not going to wait for elaborate diplomatic talks."

Foe Camp Divided

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Increasing discord between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union over the Polish question was made evident in the American press today, according to information from Washington. The St. Louis Post Dispatch, taking up the problem, said that a "serious rift" was coming among the anti-Axis nations.

The same paper said that in the absence of international machinery to decide the Polish border question, "Moscow obviously intends to make its own settlement" and that the Soviet Union was determined to take back that part of Poland which is east of the Curzon line." The paper said that the alternative to "a settlement which the Russians believe is historically and ethnologically just, if the United States and Britain side with the Polish regime in London is a serious rift among the United Nations."

Meanwhile, the Washington Post today criticized the Soviet organ, War and the Working Class, as having distorted history in charging that the Polish Government, up till the start of the war, had been preparing for war on the side of Germany. Said the paper, "It is in no unfriendly spirit and with no desire to rake up old ashes that we remind the War and the Working Class that it was not Poland which allied herself with Germany against Russia, which, through its deal with Germany, made what was tantamount to an alliance against

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. SOLDIER DREADS FIGHTING IN JUNGLES

Foe Sergeant Says Sole Aim Of Doughboy Is to Get Home To Life of Comfort

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—All the horrors of fighting in mosquito-infested jungles, in mud and stench, with short rations of dried foods and with disease-carrying flies as the only companions, silently waiting in the inky blackness of the night for the Japanese to begin the attack, are poignantly told by an American sergeant (invalided home after 18 months due to malaria) in his "Thoughts in a Fox Hole" published in a recent issue of the Washington Post. The article brings home the grim realities of war to the complacent American public and again reveals the undeniable fact that the American soldier's one desire is to get home alive and live a life of comfort.

The sergeant's article follows:

"Don't sneer at those little brown men. They are as smart as we are.

"It will be a long war and I am glad I am home. I hope I never have to go back. Nobody here seems to know what it is like out there. Newspapers don't tell anything. They talk about fox holes without knowing what they are like. You stand in your fox hole in the dark, and it rains, and you urinate and your pal urinates, and the bugs and mosquitoes come around the stink. Lizards slither through the brush. Monkeys chatter and you think they are the Japanese.

"No smoke, no shot with your rifle because the flash shows your position. You use only hand grenades. All you have to eat is dry and dehydrated. You wait in line for your food, and you hate the food by the time you get it. Coconut flies come down in swarms and they stick to your hands, face, eyes and lips. They settle on your food, you brush them away. By the time your spoon gets to your mouth, they are thick on the spoon; you brush them off but they are in your mouth before you can close it.

"The guy in the next bunk is crying. He is a guy with big muscles and a tough face and who hasn't cried since he was a boy. Now he is crying he doesn't know why. Your nerves get worn thin, and you got to be careful what you say even to men who don't break down and weep. I have seen the bloodiest fights over nothing.

"I like to be a civilian, make good money, going with a girl, maybe marrying one. I had a girl. I could

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CABINET FIXES 1944 ESTIMATE FOR WAR ITEMS

Extraordinary Supplementary Expenditures Set at ¥38,000,000,000

APPROVAL BY DIET SEEN

Peers Expected to Complete Deliberation on 6 Bills in Course of Today

The extraordinary supplementary war expenditure for the 1944 fiscal year is ¥38,000,000,000, it was announced by the Board of Information at 5:30 p.m. Monday.

The Board of Information communique follows:

"(1) Extraordinary portion of general accounts revenue public bonds—¥265,808,000.

Ordinary portion of expenditure ¥265,808,000 (fixed by Finance Ministry).

"(2) Government bonds adjustment fund in total amount of supplementary budget, expenditure account, for 1944 fiscal year, in various special accounts—¥265,808,000.

"(3) Extraordinary supplementary war expenditure—¥38,000,000,000."

The Supplementary Extraordinary Military Expenditure Bill was decided on at a Cabinet meeting held in the Diet at 9:30 a.m. Monday. Upon receipt of the Imperial sanction, the bill will be introduced at the House of Representatives this morning. The bill is expected to be given immediate approval at this morning's session of the Lower House Budget Committee and then sent to the House of Peers this afternoon. Its approval by the Upper House Budget Committee at its plenary session is expected tomorrow after an explanation by the Government. Formal approval by the House is expected at its plenary session the same day.

Six of the 14 bills previously submitted to the House of Peers are expected to be approved by the respective Committees and then be introduced at today's plenary session and, upon approval, sent to the House of Representatives.

The other eight bills will be deliberated on tomorrow and sent to the House of Representatives the same day.

The names of members who will interpellate the Government at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives today, with the subjects on which they will speak, have been announced. They are Hideo Ikeda on the food question, Fusajiro Ichinomiya on the questions of China and Greater East Asia, Yonosuke Sato on the scattering of workers and schools and the question of food in Japan and Manchoukuo, Shigeharu Nakagawa on shipping, aircraft and machinery, Sukematsu Naka on fertilizer, foodstuffs, ports and harbors, and munitions, Shigeru Eguchi on the morale of the people, mobilization of science, and reform of administration, and Kazuakira Sasai on the education of young men, finance, and agricultural villages.

CHINESE WOMEN WRITERS PICKED TO STUDY IN NIPPON

Misses Hsu, Sung to Stay for One Year Studying Japanese Literature

Domei

PEKING, January 24.—Miss Hsu Shen-chung, 28, and Miss Sung Kwei-yung, 23, Chinese writers, were chosen to study in Japan, after thorough deliberations at the Education Office as well as the Japanese Embassy here, in accordance with the decision reached at the second Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference at Tokyo.

Both Miss Hsu and Miss Sung were graduated from Peking University last year and are ardent pupils of Chen Ching-un, who attended the Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference. In Japan they will stay with the family of a prominent Japanese writer. During their one-year stay in Japan, they are expected to acquaint themselves fully with Japanese classical literature and the Japanese spirit.

They are expected to leave Peking on Tuesday.

China Rail Firms And S.M.R. Change To Wartime Policy

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 24.—In line with Japan's wartime policy to give priority to transportation of essential commodities, the Central China and North China Railway Companies together with the South Manchuria Railway and the Chosen Railway Companies will cut down their passenger train service as from February 1 and increase the number of freight trains. Those passenger trains which will suspend operation in accordance with the new decision include two express trains between Peking and Keijo, two express trains between Hsinking and Fushan, and two express trains between Peking and Mukden as well as two express trains between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

HELP IS DISCUSSED FOR THOSE ABROAD

Principles for Setting Up of Funds System for Overseas Japanese Approved

A general meeting of the committee for the Protection Funds System for Overseas Compatriots was held at 1 p.m. on Monday at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi. Attending were Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Chairman of the committee, Vice-Chairman Giichi Masuda, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Dr. Niichiro Matsunami and some 60 other committeemen.

It is recalled that the Protection Funds System was established last November, with a committee of 285 prominent leaders of various circles, in order to extend a warm hand of aid to the Japanese overseas who are working effectively for the construction of Greater East Asia. The system was established in order to enable these persons to work without any worries.

Since that time the committee has been carrying on earnest study for the concrete establishment of the system.

The meeting on Monday began with a report on the progress made and an explanation of the proposals to be made. After discussion and an earnest exchange of opinions the principles for the establishment of the system were unanimously approved and the name of the study committee was changed to practice committee.

The first year's budget calls for ¥10,000,000 to be provided by a Government subsidy, donations from the general public, and mutual aid funds. The money will be used to aid those who meet misfortune overseas and their families as well as for the education of overseas Japanese and the establishment of welfare facilities for them.

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GRAFT

High Army Officers Involved in Scandal at Camp Shanks; Investigators Gather Proof

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives is opening hearings on next Thursday on reports charging irregularities in connection with the building and maintenance of Camp Shanks, an army base, at Orangeburg, New York, according to a Washington dispatch.

Ralph O. Burton, the counsel of the Committee, told reporters that evidence indicating irregularities has been gathered by investigators.

Meanwhile, the Washington News in a copyrighted story, said that it had uncovered "evidence that high army officers at this military installation worked in league with civilians to squeeze graft out of the nation's war effort."

Roosevelt's Son in London

Special

LISBON, January 23.—Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, photo-reconnaissance officer of the United States air force, who was first stationed in Britain and then in the Mediterranean area, returned to London, according to a London dispatch. It is understood that President Roosevelt's son will be assigned to an important photography post under Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the United States air force in North Africa.

TOJO PLEDGES ANEW SUPPORT TO FREE INDIA

Statement Made by Prime Minister Before House Budget Committee Sitting

NETAJI BOSE IS LAUDED

Record of Military Administration in Southern Regions Held Satisfactory

Japan's firm determination to offer all-out assistance to the Indian independence movement was reiterated by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the course of Monday's plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Prime Minister Tojo's statement was made in answer to an interpellation by Representative Shigeru Iizuka from Saitama, who asked if the Imperial Government intended to extend support to Indian fighters for freedom inside India.

"The Indian people are fortunate because they have such a selfless patriot as Subhas Chandra Bose," declared Prime Minister Tojo. "Japan has only one hope toward India, that is that the Indian people will rid themselves of Anglo-American fetters and restore to themselves an 'India for the Indians.' It is obviously out of question that our country has any ambition, territorial and otherwise, toward India. This is clear from the principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

On a Realistic Footing

"We are glad to know that Mr. Bose is now about to set foot upon Indian soil. Mr. Bose's movement is not a vain promise but is on a realistic footing, for he is going to carry on his crusade in Indian territory, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which the Imperial Government is ready to place under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

"I hereby reiterate," the Prime Minister emphasized, "that Japan will extend all-out support to the Indian independence movement with actual force as I have declared in my Diet message on administrative policies."

In reply to a question by the same interpellator regarding the incorporation of the four North Malai provinces into Thai territory, Prime Minister Tojo asserted that it was in accordance with the grand ideals that guided Japan's national founding and also in consideration of the Thai people's aspiration.

"We were fully aware," the Prime Minister maintained, "that the same regions were important from the point of view of securing foodstuffs. The action of tendering the same territory might have been impertinent from the view point of interests alone."

"However," he emphasized, "the grand ideals which have been Japan's since her national founding ignore trifles. The action was taken exactly in conformity with these ideals. Accordingly, we do not and should not anticipate whatever reward to that move."

Sympathized With Thailand

The Prime Minister stated that Japan sympathized with the feelings of the Thai people who very seriously missed the same territory as they had been deprived of it by the British comparatively recently.

With regard to the administration in the Southern Regions, Prime Minister Tojo asserted as follows;

"I admit that the Military Administration in the occupied areas leaves much to be desired, but, as a whole, the record of the last two years of rule fairly satisfies me, especially when the various difficulties accompanying the administration in the midst of a titanic war like the present one are taken into consideration. I should like to point to the fact that the native inhabitants are offering substantial cooperation toward us and production is going on satisfactorily, notably in the oil fields at Palembang, Sumatra."

Monday's plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee opened at 10:08 a.m.

Representative Katsu Kawasaki from Miye Prefecture interpellated on the Government's oil policy. He advocated the inauguration of a unified oil administration and asked if the Government had any intention to incorporate the Army's and Navy's oil administrative organs into the Munitions Ministry.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in reply, said that unification

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OUR UNITS CRUSHING ENEMY AT TOROKINA

Nippon Forces Facing Numerically Superior Foe Across Sawa River

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 23.—It is nearly three months now since the enemy landing on Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, on November 1 last year.

During this period the enemy devoted all his time to the construction of airfields and bases in the vicinity of the landing. There are indications that the enemy has succeeded in constructing airfields at two points.

It is evident that the enemy intends to use these airfields at Torokina in his operations against Rabaul, the battle for which is growing in intensity.

Lately the enemy has been directing his energies to the improvement of the airfields. Toward the end of last month the marine units, constituting the ground forces in the Torokina area, were replaced by army units. The change was carried out to increase the enemy's fighting power in the region.

It is significant that the enemy is using all the vessels available for the transportation of constructional material to the Torokina area.

Across the Sawa River, at a point six kilometers east of Torokina, our gallant garrison units are facing a numerically superior enemy. It is exceedingly difficult for them to maintain their lines of communication. However, they are contriving to overcome these difficulties. They are carrying on a heroic struggle with the enemy forces who seem to draw encouragement from the fact that they are better equipped and superior from the point of view of material resources.

Our Army and Navy Air Units are also busy carrying out raids on enemy airfields and positions.

The Army Air Units for instance, repeatedly attacked enemy positions and naval and other vessels at anchor off Torokina from the night of January 16 till dawn of the next day. They smashed and set afire enemy military establishments at several places. Moreover they sank a naval vessel and set ablaze a ship of an undetermined type.

Our land units are as actively engaged. At times they engage and wipe out enemy forces as they come out in small groups, or scatter a patrol party who are trying to pierce our positions on the Sawa River. At others they steal deep into the enemy positions and obstruct the enemy in strengthening his bases. The results scored by them during the middle of December last were 25 bodies left behind by the enemy, military installations smashed at several places and large quantities of mines, wireless apparatuses and other materials captured.

Rabaul Air Battle Fierce

Changes in enemy air tactics over the Rabaul theater of war were described by an intendant captain just back from the foremost front in the South Pacific. He pointed out that the Japanese have also changed their tactics accordingly with the flexibility for which Japanese strategy is renowned, Domei reports.

He noted changes in the following four stages:

(1) Between January and April, 1943, enemy activities were directed to air raids at night, the enemy usually coming in formations of Boeing B-17's without fighter escort. They concentrated on airdromes.

(2) Between the end of April and May, the enemy gradually ceased nocturnal raids and instead began to operate with large planes against bases in the Port Moresby area and on Milne Bay and to engage on reconnaissance of the Japanese lines also with large planes.

(3) With the Rendova landing the enemy, up to September, massed his air force near the place of landing to protect their troops. Thus there were very few air raids on Rabaul during this period.

(4) Since October however and through November and December the enemy intensified air attacks on Rabaul. The enemy air force began concentrating on airdromes and ships in the harbor. The enemy also intensified his sea and air attacks on Bougainville. Beginning November, the enemy raids on Rabaul became frequent, attacks having been made on November 2, 5, 7, 9, 11 and so on. They were all carried out in broad daylight, the enemy using large planes at extremely low altitudes, supported by carrier-borne planes or land-based and carrier-borne planes operating together. Recently the enemy have begun to use fighters by themselves or fighters in combination with bombers and attacking in large formations.

Thus, the intendant captain emphasized, what may seem a simple dogfight in the air is conceived on a different plan each time and every new method of attack or defense is incorporated into the fund of knowledge for the future. Today's tactics no longer insure success in tomorrow's.

No one can determine what revolutionary method will be seen in air battles tomorrow. Air fighting technique can only advance on science. In America there is talk of waging aerial warfare by means of giant planes but with aeronautical science as it is today such operations may be considered impossible. Aviation, it is true, has progressed and is progressing at an undreamt of pace and the exact shape of things to come may not be clear at present but the fundamentals of science do not change in a day, the captain said.

Anglo-U.S. Vandals Of Sky Stage Raid On Castel Gandolfo

Special

LISBON, January 23.—The town in which the summer residence of the Pope is located, Castel Gandolfo, was also hit in the course of Saturday's Anglo-American terror raids on Italian towns, it is reported from Rome. Many bombs were dropped on residential quarters, it is reported. Other towns in central Italy which were attacked were Orvieto, Foligno, and Mozzano, Rimini, Civita, and Nova Portadera, in northern Italy were also attacked.

Tojo Pledges Anew Support To Free India

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of oil administration is a task for the future and that studies are being made in that connection.

The same interpellator then asked whether the Government had an intention to designate the oil industry as one of the five key industries.

Minister Without Portfolio Nobusuke Kishi replied by saying that the five key industries are not all the vital industries. There are other industries of equal importance, such as agriculture. Steps are being taken, Minister Kishi said, to guarantee the necessary supply of labor and materials for the execution of productivity expansion programs in all important industries.

Representative Kawasaki went on to point out that the enemy is attempting the destruction of the oilfields in the Southern Regions and asked about the Government's counter-measures.

Prime Minister Tojo gave a strong assurance in this vein:

"The enemy knows full well that the oil fields in the Southern Regions constitute a major part of the source of supply to us, and it is quite natural that he should seek to demolish those oil fields. In full anticipation of this enemy scheme, Japan, since the outset of the war, has been leaving no stone unturned to devise adequate counter-measures.

"Besides speedily restoring oil refining and drilling facilities, Japan has taken adequate defensive measures both on land and in the air. I should rather refrain from going into details, but you may rest entirely assured that full measures are being taken to counter all conceivable enemy attacks both from land and air."

U.S. Soldier Dreads Fighting in Jungles

(Continued from Page 1)

have married her. I had a good job too. Now I will be five years behind by the time this war is over. Why should we make all the sacrifices? Why should we go through hell while you guys go along with your good jobs, nice houses, kids, bathtubs and your comfort?

"Don't draft fathers they say. Hell, half of the army is fathers. Why not draft fathers? Why are you better than any of us? My sister is married to a soldier. She has a baby. Can she live on the lousy little allotment the army gives her? If my old man wasn't well fixed, what in hell would she do?

"I hope they don't send me back. I will do what I am told but it is not for glory. Hell, I will admit I get a lump in my throat when I stand in retreat, but why should I be out there while you are back here, fat and cozy and making good money?"

A.F.L. SEEKS MORE POWER

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The American Federation of Labor's postwar planning committee on Saturday demanded of the United States Government that labor be given a representation on all national delegations sent abroad to discuss postwar questions, according to a dispatch from Miami, Florida.

The committee said that to limit such bodies to Government officials was highly undemocratic. It also proposed that labor attaches be assigned to the staffs of the United States ambassadors and ministers.

OVER 1,000 OFFICERS SERVING IN U.S. ARMY

American War Department Reveals Figures as of Last Autumn—Average Age 51

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—There are a little over 1,000 ranking officers in the United States army and the average age of these officers is 51. These are some of the facts about the American army which, according to the New York Times, have been disclosed by the United States War Department as they stood in autumn of last year.

The statements of the American War Department, as published in the New York paper, follow:

"Of the total ranking officers connected with the army fighting units 56 per cent are under the age of 50. The flight officers as a whole are younger than those in other branches of the army. Sixty four per cent of them are under 50 years of age. Of all the army officers in active service at the moment, 15 per cent are under the age of 40 years. The youngest of them all is 33 years 11 months old. All told, there are 1,114 ranking officers, not counting those who re-entered the army after they had retired from active service. The average age of these ranking officers is 51 years.

"Of these officers who are actually concerned in military affairs, 971 are men who were bred in the army. The others are those who were on the retired list or in the state armies or were civilians before they were commissioned. Of these 971 officers, 437, or 45 per cent of all the officers in active service, are graduates of West Point Military Academy. Strangely, 15 per cent graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy.

"There were in all 104 officers in the American army on June 30, 1940, and they directed an army of 266,000 men. Today there are 1,114 officers, leading an army of nearly 7,000,000 men.

"There are several general officers who were civilians before they came to their present posts in the army. Lieutenant-General William Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, is one of them."

U.S. NABS DOLL EXPERT

Arrested or Charge of Violating Censorship Laws

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—The United States Department of Justice announced on Friday that the New York authorities had arrested Mrs. Valvalee Dickinson on the charge of violating the wartime censorship laws.

The woman, who was described as a nationally known authority on dolls, was charged with having sent cleverly coded messages to South American countries in communications which appeared to refer to dolls.

She faces a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment or a $10,000 fine if convicted. The Justice Department said that the names of many of Mrs. Dickenson's women friends residing in west coast cities had been forged in several letters prepared and sent by her.

U.S. Canners Complain

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The Office of Price Administration is having another difficult problem to solve this time for commercial canners who, because their sales of canned vegetables have fallen off acutely due to housewives having their pantry shelves so well stocked up with home-canned varieties, are putting considerable pressure on the Office of Price Administration to take the vegetables off the ration list or at least cut the point values sharply, says a Washington dispatch.

Moscow Adamant On Border Dispute

(Continued From Page 1)

Poland." The paper said that many crimes could be placed at the door of the pre-war Polish Government but that "the one crime it must be absolved from, the War and the Working Class notwithstanding, is their readiness to join Germany in making war on Russia." "No good purpose," said the paper, "can be served with such distortion of history."

Pilot Tops 10,000 Hours

Domei

PEKING, January 23.—First-Class Pilot Jiro Araki of the China Airways Company, now working in the South, has recently exceeded 10,000 flying hours, according to information reaching the head office of the China Airways. Mr. Araki is the fourth pilot in Japan to exceed 10,000 flying hours.

Noted Painter Hashimoto to Donate Mansion Filled With Valuable Art Works to Public

Kansetsu Hashimoto, a master-painter of the Japanese school, who is now enjoying his declining years in his home located in front of the famous Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion, Higashiyama, Kyoto, will soon donate to the public his splendid mansion known as the Shirakawa Sanso with its large collection of precious objects of art.

This "rustic mansion of Shirakawa" built in the elegant style of old Japan, calls forth the highest admiration of all visitors. But, what is more precious than the mansion itself and the well-kept spacious garden attached to it, is the large collection of valuable objects of art, many of which are registered as national treasures, which embody the efforts of this celebrated painter for the last 30 years.

Mr. Hashimoto, though over 60 years of age, is still in excellent health and is, at present, busily engaged in painting pictures of China and the Southern Regions which he had visited after the outbreak of the current war.

In order to protect as well as to exhibit his art collection, Mr. Hashimoto is now transforming into a store-house and gallery the building which he recently purchased from the neighboring restaurant, the Hakusuien. As soon as this gallery and store-house are ready for use, Mr. Hashimoto will make his valuable donations to the public. In this connection, Mr. Hashimoto said to a representative of the Asahi:

"It was in the fifth year of Taisho, 1916, that I moved to my present domicile in front of the Ginkakuji. Most of my work which is known to the public was done in this house. For that reason, I am deeply attached to this place. But, in order to render what service I can to my beloved country, I have decided to donate this house and garden to the public, after having it registered as a Foundation.

"Among my art collection, there are many things which are already registered as national treasures or important objects of art, while still others to be registered as such in the near future. I shall be happy if my donations can be made use of in promoting the culture of the Japanese public in some way or other. Though I shall continue to live in a part of the house, that does not mean that I am reluctant to part with my property."

Mr. Hashimoto is expected to donate to the public another mansion which he owns near Osaka-zaki of Shiga-ken. It, too, is of historical interest, especially in connection with the story of Semimaru, the famous lute player of olden days.

FILIPINO NAMED BISHOP OF METHODIST CHURCH

Alejandro Is First of Race to Get Position; Laurel Sends Greetings to Gathering

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—The election of Reverend D. D. Alejandro as the first Filipino Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Philippines yesterday consummated the nationalization of the Methodist Churches in the archipelago. The election took place at the two-day conference of Methodist leaders held at the First Filipino Methodist Church here.

In line with the present national effort to attain economic self-sufficiency, the conferees pledged whole-hearted cooperation of the several thousand members of the Methodist Church in the Philippines.

President Jose P. Laurel sent a message to the conference extending greetings as well as thanking the Methodists for their support of the new administration.

Bishop-elect Alejandro will be invested this afternoon in the Central Student Church here.

Joint Service Held

Joint funeral services for Major-General Torataro Okada and other army officers who gave their lives in the War of Greater East Asia were observed at the Utsunomiya Division at 10 a.m. Monday. The service which was officiated by Divisional Commander Koga was attended by Governor Asaka of Tochigi, other notables and members of the bereaved families.

U.S., LATIN AMERICA FORM FARM SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Hull Signs Pact With 5 Nations To Make Research on Rubber, Quinine, Fiber, Oil, Food

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Five Latin American Governments and the United States signed the convention of the Pan-American Union for the establishment of an Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Agreement was signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Panama in Washington.

The convention, the dispatch disclosed, will give a permanent status to the institute, which was organized in June 1942 to advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American republics.

The Institute will be established at Turrialba, Costa Rica. Its 2,500 acres donated by the Costa Rican Government will be used for the research on such crops as rubber, cinchona bark, fiber, oil and foodstuffs.

Funeral for Tsukushi

Last rites for the late Lieutenant-General Kumashichi Tsukushi were observed according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall Monday morning with General Kazuyuki Hayashi acting as head of the funeral committee. The service was attended by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, son-in-law of the deceased, Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, General Baron Sadao Araki, General Taka Hishikari, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and other admirals and Generals.

SCHOOL HEADS GIVEN EXPERIENCE IN ARMY

Principals Undergo Strict Training During Their Two-Day Life in Barracks

To acquire experience of barrack life as part of the training necessary for the leadership of college and higher school national service corps, the principals of colleges and higher schools under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Division underwent military training from 10 a.m. Monday at the Toyama Military School.

In view of the intense training being undergone by the students as the flower of the reserve force, it was considered advisable that the principals of colleges and higher schools should have experience of army life and thus a "two-day life in the barracks" was carried out by such principals in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education.

Clad in "national defense" suits and wearing field caps and leggings, Yoshinari Abe, principal of the First Higher School and 65 other higher school and college principals lined up at the Toyama Military School, with officials of the Education Ministry, Eastern Army, Tokyo Division and instructors of the Toyama Military School present. After the ceremony marking the opening of the two-day course, Colonel Takanami, the instructor in charge, gave them the groundwork in military salutes. In the wind-swept grounds of the military school, the veterans of education received instructions in the rudiments of military training. Two lieutenants and a sub-officer corrected the postures and gestures for the varied salutes reserved for different occasions.

The Toyama instructors then gave them demonstrations in bayonet practice, basic training in fencing and its applications and held contests for their benefit. In the afternoon, a course was given in rifle practice and military drill was given by students of the Kokushikan College. The principals were then accorded the privilege of firing five bullets each in target practice. This ended the first day.

On Tuesday the principals will be at the Military Academy to receive lessons in the manipulation of the army sword and to watch the cadets at drill, receive lessons in horsemanship and watch demonstrations in the martial arts, thus rounding off their training for national service corps leadership.

Cultural Institute Set Up in Marseilles To Cement Relations

Special

LISBON, January 22.—A German institute for the promotion of cultural exchange between Germany and France has been founded in Marseilles, according to a report from Vichy. The institute has a library of German and French books and will also arrange concerts and lectures. Such German institutes already exist in Paris and in several provincial towns in the north and west of France. The one in Marseilles is the first to be opened in the south.

Thai War Entry Two Years Ago Feted by Iguchi

(Continued from Page 1)

shortly after the outbreak of war, I recall that Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram declared that "Thailand is the base for the recovery of the independence of India and Burma" and, expressing his deep sympathy to the Indians and Burmese who love their country in their struggle for freedom, assured them that Thailand "will spare no assistance."

Today that declaration has been realized into a concrete fact. As an independent State, Burma has risen in the common war to crush the United States and Britain. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has moved its base to Burma in order to march into India, and Thailand is extending every cooperation and assistance to this movement.

Thus is Thailand making heroic efforts in cooperating fully in the prosecution of the war, contributing to the construction of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia and fulfilling her share of the common task for the rise and development of East Asia.

In paying my sincere respect to Thailand for her impressive efforts, I cannot help but feel anew the very great significance of her entry into the war, in our common victory in which we share unbounded faith.

Burmese Vow All-Out Help To Azad Hind

(Continued from Page 1)

pendence shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Army, which was given the fullest cooperation in every town and district, and drove the British out of Burma. He added significantly, "Because of their cooperation with the Japanese Army as of one mind and one blood, Burma entered once again into its birthright and stood forth in the world as an independent sovereign state."

LECTURES ON JAPAN GIVEN

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—More than 60 young women representing various Filipino women's organizations in Manila were special guests of the Japan Cultural Center this afternoon at a show depicting women and women's activities in Japan.

Assemblyman Pioduran will deliver a special lecture on "Women in Wartime Japan" to a similar gathering on January 26. Two other lectures will be given on January 27 and 28 by prominent Japanese on "Japanese Spirit and Women of Japan" and "My Study of Filipino Women."

Soviets Make Landing

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—A Soviet force last night landed at a point southeast of Kerch in the Crimean Peninsula after intense preparatory bombardment, the Reich military authorities announced today.

Joint Funeral at Kure

Joint funeral services for Rear-Admiral Takeji Miyazaki and other navy officers who had fallen in the present war will be solemnly observed at the Kure Naval Barracks on Wednesday beginning at 9:30 a.m., it was announced Tuesday by the Kure Naval Station.

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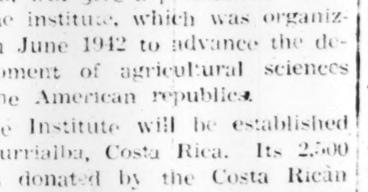

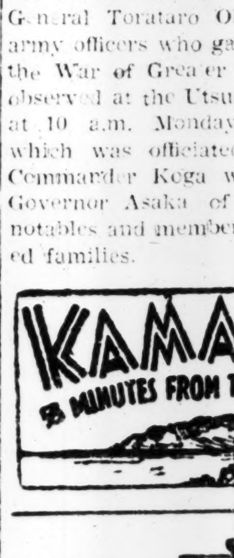

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FIVE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED BY AIR ACE

Sergeant-Major Anafuki Granted Citation for Distinguished Service in Burma

Sergeant-Major Satoshi Anafuki, hero of the air, who was granted a citation for the meritorious exploit of having shot down, single-handed, five enemy planes near Rangoon on October 8, 1943, in features looks like Momotaro, the hero of the Japanese fable, with his face so round and rosy. But once aboard a plane he is transformed into a daring and fearless Wild Eagle, commented two Mainichi correspondents front XX base in Burma.

Sergeant-Major Anafuki, who is now stationed in Burma pilots his Hayabusa daily to engage in aerial operations against the enemy. He loves his junior officers who mostly graduated from the Boys' Aviation School, his old school. To them he is like a big brother, being most considerate and kind. But in training them, he is always strict and stern. Respected and admired by all his comrades as well as by the younger airmen, this tanned young hero of the air is truly a model Wild Eagle, well fitted to be a fighter plane pilot.

Popular Among Burmese

He is not only respected by the Japanese, but is also well-known and popular among the Burmese. The fact that the Sergeant-Major (then sergeant) on October 8 of last year brought down three B24's and two P-38's near Rangoon, was given considerable prominence by the Burmese press. His gallant achievement made a most profound impression upon the Burmese, especially upon the young people.

While this young hero was convalescing at the hospital in Rangoon because of the wound in his left hand, he was often visited by Burmese who were perfect strangers to him. Among his many Burmese visitors was the Minister of Defense, Major-General Thakin Aung San, who kindly came to inquire after his health. When the Major-General expressed his admiration for the Sergeant-Major's great exploit, the latter said not a word about the deed but instead thanked the Minister for the warm treatment accorded to him by the Burmese when he made a forced landing. As soon as his wound was completely healed, he again resumed his daring operations against the enemy.

Two Mainichi correspondents give us some idea of this Sergeant-Major's character in the following report:

"Saluting the Unit Commander, an airman hurried to his plane one evening across the fast darkening field. Pointing to him the Commander said to us, 'He is Sergeant Anafuki (now Sergent-Major).' It was the first time we beheld the gallant airman. His name was then already well-known among his comrades, though he had only lately been transferred from the Philippines to Burma.

"That day, as on other days, Japanese bombers and fighters took off on their mission of bombing eastern India. After having fully discharged their duties the planes returned to the base. Looking forward to meeting the hero of the air, we waited for his return.

"As soon as Sergeant Anafuki climbed out of his plane, we joined him, hoping to hear the accounts of that day's raid. However, we were doomed to disappointment, for as we crossed the dew-drenched ground on the way to the barracks, he hardly spoke a word. In fact, he said absolutely nothing about his own achievements of that day. We received the impression that he was extremely reserved.

Met at XX Base

"Two or three months later we again met him at a base on the Indo-Burmese border. At that time he looked an entirely different person, so high spirited and beaming with confidence. He was a very youthful looking airman with rosy cheeks, and yet he had over ten enemy planes to his credit.

"With many gestures, he described to us the devastating combat over the Mayu River. When we informed him that we wished to write about the campaign, particularly lauding the feats of the three airmen, the late Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki who had self-blasted against an enemy position and was later granted a citation, Sergeant So, and Sergeant Anafuki himself, under the title of 'Three Men of the Attack,' he modestly asked us not to write about him nor his exploit. He said, 'I am still only one of the Eaglettes!'

"Whenever an announcement was made of enemy planes downed by Japanese Units, his name was sure to be mentioned. Every time enemy planes appeared over the base, we jokingly said to one another, 'Sergeant Anafuki will be sure to bring one down!'

"One day when he was about to take off, we suggested that he stick a branch of cherry-blossoms on his plane. He smilingly replied, 'I would prefer peach-blossoms.' It was then that the thought occurred to us that he might well be called 'Momotaro.'

"Once when we asked him if we could take a message to his family since we were returning to Japan soon, he simply said, 'I never think of returning home alive. My only message to the people of my native village is that they send as many boys as possible for service in the air.' At these words, we became deeply ashamed of our thoughtless and stupid remarks."

Sergeant-Major Anafuki was born in Yamada-mura, Ayauta-gun, Kagawa Prefecture, the fourth son of Kintaro Anafuki, who died 13 years ago, and his wife, Yana, now 66 years old. He graduated from the national school in his village with high honors. Not only did he do well at school, but he also trained himself physically in order to become strong.

While in the second grade of the senior course of the national school in his native village, he earned the second grade rank in Judo (Japanese wrestling). When, as a child, a grand rally to test the physical strength of national school children throughout the prefecture was held, he won a prize.

His oldest brother, Yoshiharu, a First Class Private, was also in the service of the Army, and fought at the foremost front in the Southern Regions, but due to the wound in his left hand, he was released from service at the end of last year. His second brother, Kazuichi, a Sergeant, and his third brother, Hiromasa, also a Sergeant, are now stationed at the foremost front in South and Central China, respectively. Thus, all four brothers are or have been serving in the Army.

The courage and bravery of Mrs Anafuki, who, fighting against innumerable odds and adversities brought up four such sons to become admirable soldiers, must be given due credit. Her husband Kintaro, was a successful business man engaged in the lumber and cotton industries but, unfortunately, he passed away 13 years ago, leaving the four sons in her care. The eldest son was then 18 years old.

After her husband's death, Mrs Anafuki not only carried on the business left by her husband, but also cultivated a large tract of land. Busy as she was, she took the greatest pains to bring up her sons to be stalwart, honest men.

When she once went to see Satoshi during his training period at the Boys' Aviation School, one of the instructors asked her if she did not feel uneasy about her son's safety. Mrs. Anafuki immediately answered, "I have dedicated my son for the cause of the nation. Let him go through all possible hardships. I wish, above all, that he be trained to serve the nation."

Each time one of her sons was called to the colors, she invariably said, "Do not worry about your family, but do your utmost in the service of our August Sovereign."

This same village happens to be the birthplace of First-Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwabuchi who participated in the attack upon Sydney and Diego Suarez by special flotillas of submarines. Therefore, this is the second time that a member of this village has distinguished himself. It goes without saying that the whole village as one man, is determined to give their all for the cause of the State.

Mrs. Anafuki, upon being informed of the honor granted her son remarked, "I can hardly express my gratitude. Since my son was dispatched to the front, I have been praying that he might serve the nation well. I feel much relieved now. I will write him telling him how happy I am and encourage him to redouble his efforts. Old as I am, I am still strong and determined to work hard on the farm that I might be worthy of my son."

Ambassador Vargas: A Portrait

(Continued From Page 4)

he had continuously been called upon to display, further polished by dealings with foreign representatives and personages in the course of his work here and abroad, were to be his greatest asset in the fall of Manila and were to be recognized and rewarded, later on, with the unprecedented honor of being the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippine Republic to the great Empire of Japan.

(To Be Concluded)

The American Method Of Announcing Defeat

By DR. NORIMOTO IINO
Special to the Nippon Times

More than two years have passed since the outbreak of the current war and I have had enough time to observe the American method of announcing defeat. This is a matter of which the American naval authorities have had a great deal of experience in the past two years. I am going to summarize it as follows:

First, they deny the truth as long as possible. Second, they suppress all but the most unconcealable fragments of the truth as long as possible. Third, they let out limited and distorted portions of the truth piecemeal over a long period of time in small hardly noticeable doses, after the first public anxiety has died down. And finally, they let the whole story out if it becomes necessary. And sometimes they create fictitious battles in which they sink as many ships as they desire. Furthermore, they invariably say that the announcements made by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters are false. Well, there you have it. A complete explanation in one paragraph of the strange statements which come from Washington.

Fantastic Announcement

For instance, when the Japanese Navy attacked Pearl Harbor the American naval authorities tried to conceal the worst part of the losses of the American navy. But the American people demanded that the Government should reveal to them something of the truth of the matter. Much upset by such a demand, the American naval authorities made a very fantastic announcement. That is, they announced that near the Philippine Islands a Japanese battleship, Hiranuma, was attacked and sunk by the American navy. They did this in order to divert the public attention from the Pearl Harbor catastrophe. Of course the American people were not satisfied with this fictitious announcement and exactly one year afterward, Washington had to reveal to them something of the truth of the whole matter.

On January 12, 1942 an American aircraft carrier of the Lexington type was sunk by a Japanese submarine somewhere west of Hawaii. The American naval authorities kept quiet about this for a long time until June 12 of the same year when they announced that the aircraft carrier Lexington had been sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

This battle had taken place May 7 and 8, 1942, when the Japanese Navy inflicted heavy losses on the anti-Axis navies. These losses consist of one American aircraft carrier of the Saratoga type sunk, one American aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type sunk, one American battleship of the California type sunk, one American battleship of the North Carolina type damaged, one British battleship of the Warspite type severely damaged, one American heavy cruiser of the Portland type sunk, one American heavy cruiser of the Louisville type severely damaged, one enemy destroyer sunk, one enemy large-sized oil-tanker severely damaged and 8 enemy planes shot down. About these losses the American naval authorities did not reveal the truth. They only said something like this: "The American fleet under the leadership of Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher met the Main Fleet of the Japanese Navy on May 6 and the aircraft carrier Lexington was sunk in the battle which ensued."

Since the beginning of the war until the Battle of the Coral Sea, the American navy had lost all the battles fought in the Pacific and in order to beguile the people the American authorities announced that a battle had been fought off Macassar, in which 24 Japanese battleships had been sunk. Of course, no one nation had so many battleships in the year 1942.

Knot Makes Denial

In 1943 also, the American authorities were quite untruthful. For instance, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox denied repeatedly the fact that ten engagements took place off Bougainville Island and off the Gilbert Islands between November 1 and December 3. In these ten engagements about 100 American warships including 23 aircraft carriers were either sunk or damaged and about 60,000 anti-Axis officers and men died.

In 1944 too, the American authorities are making use of the same method of announcing defeat. For instance, a recent broadcast from San Francisco reported that anti-Axis planes attacked Rabaul on the 14th of this month. It went on to say, "There was no enemy air interception." This broadcast is a poor representation of what happened at Rabaul on the 14th of this month. On that day about 160 enemy fighters and bombers attacked Rabaul, it is true. However, Japanese Navy fighters shot down 47 enemy fighters including 36 Vought Corsairs, of which 11 were probables, and 11 Hellcats, of which two were probables; and 18 enemy bombers including 17 Avengers, of which five were probables, and one Martin B-26. Furthermore, another 34 American planes were shot down and 20 American planes damaged by the Japanese Surface and Ground Units in and around Rabaul on the same day. Thus, of the 160 American planes which came attacking Rabaul on that day, 119 enemy planes were shot down or damaged. In this engagement only three Japanese planes failed to return to their base.

Thus the San Francisco broadcast is untruthful in what it says. It is untruthful also in what it does not say. It omits entirely the fact that between the night of the 13th and the dawn of the 14th of this month, Japanese Naval Air Units attacked the airfields, barracks and ammunition store-houses at Torokina and Munda. Consequently, at Torokina three fires broke out and at Munda 10 fires broke out, thus causing serious damages to the American forces. In this engagement, only one Japanese plane was lost.

On the morning of the 17th of this month, another engagement took place at Rabaul. Of about 200 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on that day, more than half of them or 102 aircraft, including 17 probables, were shot down by Imperial Naval Air Units, Surface and Ground Units without any loss on our side except for two vessels sunk. Of this aerial battle the American authorities did not say anything.

Here I want to point out some of the implications of these untruthful announcements made by the American naval authorities:

Deceiving Public

First, the American authorities are deceiving not only the rest of the world but also the people of the United States themselves.

Second, the warships and planes which were produced at the expense of the comforts and necessities of the American people were destroyed without their knowledge. And those heroic American officers and men who lost their lives for their country died unburied and unsung. How could their souls rest in peace when they were treated in such a manner? And I know that many more Americans are going to die in the same way.

Third, the parents, brothers, sisters, and friends of those deceased Americans are still vainly hoping for the day when their dear ones will return home once more. Thus, the sacredness of their homes has been broken without their knowledge.

Finally, the American authorities are so afraid to make true announcements of the Pacific battles because they know that if the American people get to know something of the true results of those battles they would stop advocating this war.

In remarkable contrast to this method of announcing defeat is the way in which the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announces the results of a battle. It is most conscientious and painstaking. The Imperial Headquarters, as it receives the news of the results of a battle from different quarters, carefully compares and weighs all the report so that the most accurate announcement may be made.

When a Japanese airman blasts an enemy ship he is supposed to remain nearby until he has definitely witnessed its sinking, otherwise he has no right to report that fact to his superior officer. The Japanese airman is also required to indicate clearly in his report the exact location where he witnessed the sinking of the enemy ship. Surely he would have to go through dangerous places and occasions in order to make the most accurate reports.

Furthermore, the Japanese Imperial Headquarters is so prudent as to cancel a previous announcement when it has been proved inaccurate. Whenever it receives a second report which is more accurate than the first one it never hesitates to cancel the first report and re-announce a second one.

LARGE DECREASE SEEN IN U.S. GOLD PRODUCTION

Decline of 61 Per Cent Noted Compared With 1942; Silver Output Also Drops

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—The United States Department of the Interior announced a decline in the production of gold for the year 1943, according to a Washington dispatch.

The official announcement stated that the United States gold mine production last year totaled 1,364,000 fine ounces valued at $47,751,000. In 1942, the production amounted to 3,457,000 fine ounces or $120,999,000, a decline of 61 per cent.

The causes for the decline of gold production were attributed to the Government's order closing "non-essential" mines, the migration of workers to the war industries, the enlistment of men into the armed forces and to other manpower and production problems.

The preliminary statistics for the production of silver totaled 41,373,000 fine ounces valued at $29,421,000 which compared with the production in 1942 of 54,091,000 fine ounces valued at $38,465,000 is a decrease of 24 per cent.

HEALTH MOVEMENT PUSHED IN CELEBES

Records Reveal Decrease in Number of People Suffering From Various Diseases

Domei

MACASSAR, January 21.—The highly advanced stage of development of Japan's present-day medical science was most eloquently revealed by the reports recently filed with various sanitation offices here which revealed a decrease in the number of native inhabitants suffering from various diseases.

Medical authorities under the Japanese Naval Administration are realizing a most satisfactory result from the sanitary campaign they have been conducting for the benefit of all native people. The results of this medical examination, which was conducted with the help of native officials and other native people engaged in various public services here, show a noteworthy improvement in the health of the people.

For instance, in January, 1943, or about six months after the Japanese Naval Administration began, 61.18 per cent of the native people were suffering from some disease or other. One year later, or in December, 1943, the percentage of native officials and others who had become victims of some disease or other, had fallen to 12.82.

Classification according to the kind of disease follows:

Disease	Jan. 1943 per cent	Dec. 1943 per cent
Bronchitis	10.53	2.80
Tuberculosis	3.95	0.62
Conjunctivitis of the eye	3.95	0.46
Malaria of a chronic nature	0.65	0.46

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TOKYO TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944

Our War Aims and Those of the Enemy

As Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry, declared at the general meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee on January 23, President Roosevelt's war aims "change like a cat's eye." One may even say that he has no war aim at all. At one time he gave the Four Freedoms as the principles which the United States would fight for, only to replace them with the maintenance of the American standard of living, which was again replaced by the emancipation of the oppressed peoples and the protection of the world's freedom of trade. The last war objective he has foisted on a bewildered world is "security." So changeable are his war aims that the American people and those of the world at large are at a loss to know what he really means. Roosevelt's changeableness in this respect is largely due to his inability to clarify his objective in definite terms because his real purpose is world domination. Even Roosevelt knows that Imperialism is inexcusable and against humanity so he seeks to cloak his real intention by sugar coating it with deceitful language.

It is obvious, however, that such a fraudulent device will hardly drive his enemies into submission but he has to employ it nonetheless because that is the only means he has of beguiling his own people into continuing to fight on. And, unable to get a respectful hearing even from his own people, Roosevelt has, in desperation, presented one new war aim to them after another.

The Latin American nations and the various exile regimes in Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor, all of which were supposed to be on America's side as a result of its "chocolate and whip" policy, are showing their reaction against the United States chiefly because they have begun to perceive the deceitfulness in America's diplomatic dealings. But it is Britain which entertains the greatest apprehensions regarding America's ambition to dominate the world. For the undeniable fact is that Britain realizes that the days of her glorious Empire are numbered and that she can maintain a semblance of her former splendor only with American aid. Thus she is attempting to keep her own losses at a minimum in the present conflict. The United States, on the other hand, secretly aspires to utilize Britain's fatigue and exhaustion to snatch proud Britannia's dominant position in world affairs.

Thus, there is no unity of purpose in respect to the war in the enemy camp. Nor is there any faith nor mutual confidence among them. They are only dictated by the calculation of their selfish interests and are engrossed in never-ceasing intrigues and plots. Crafty Winston Churchill is reported to be contriving to shift the responsibility for the anticipated bankruptcy of the Anglo-American war aims by declaring that Roosevelt is responsible for both the enunciation of the Atlantic Charter and the proposal to demand Germany's unconditional surrender. Moreover, he has already lost his right to leadership through his inability to solve the Soviet-Polish border issue, an issue which was the direct cause of Britain's declaration of war upon Germany. Thus his own war aim has gone with the wind.

In sharp contrast to the vascillating and ever-changing war aims of the Anglo-American nations, those of our country have remained consistent and unshaken from the very inception of the war. Whereas America's war objectives have altered with every change in the progress of the war situation or in accordance with political expedience, nothing has affected our war objectives in whatever situation we have faced. This is because our national policy is based on moral justice and because we tread the highways of the world serene and unafraid. To establish a new world order is our great objective, an objective which is based on moral ideals coeval with the foundation of our Empire and which remain a dazzling monument of history.

Thus, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said in the Imperial Diet on January 21:

"The World policy to which Japan steadfastly adheres aims at the development of the relations of neighborliness and amity among nations. It conforms to the Fifth Principle of the Joint Declaration:—namely to 'cultivate friendly relations with all the nations of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening up of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.' The concept of the common existence and common prosperity of all nations means not shutting, but opening the door; not exclusion but all-inclusive cooperation. I am convinced that an extended application of this policy of international amity offers the best means of saving the world from the recurrence of war and of enabling mankind to turn away from destruction to construction."

Our policy, as set forth by Mr. Shigemitsu, stands in sharp contrast to the vague and deceptive war aims of the United States and Britain. Morever, our moral diplomacy has been fully endorsed by the steady progress of the construction of East Asia—a historical testimonial no one can deny.

Eden's Intimidation of Spain

British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons on January 19 that the British Government sent a note to the Spanish Government demanding the recall of the Spanish volunteer troops which are said to be fighting on the Eastern Front along with the German forces against the Red Army and stating that the attitude of the Spanish Government regarding this problem would have "a most serious effect" on Anglo-Spanish diplomatic relations at present and in the future. British intimidation of Spain is not strange nor rare, but this time it is characterized by downright contempt in terminology and it has been accompanied by a general mobilization of Britain's propaganda machinery and by a systematic press offensive against that country.

The Spanish volunteer troops have been organized from a purely ideological standpoint of their opposition to communism on a purely voluntary basis and are absolutely free from all coercive measures whatever. The Franco Government has nothing to do with the organization of these volunteer troops. Although in idea Spain is anti-communistic, she has consistently maintained strict neutrality in the present World War from its very inception. Although in ideas Spain has many things in common with Germany, there are no instances of any concrete assistance having been given to Germany by Spain. For this reason, Britain has no plausible reason for lodging a protest with the Spanish Government over the volunteer troops issue.

There is naturally an object behind Britain's intimidation of Spain. She wishes to drag Spain into the war by raising a tempest out of a tea pot. Being unable to establish a second front in Europe, both Britain and the United States desire to make headway in the plans for a second front by driving the neutral nations into the present conflict. Thus, Anglo-American machination has become much more active in recent months. These enemy nations have been resorting to persuasion and intimidation and all other means of intrigue and plotting in order to plunge the neutral nations into the catastrophe. This is all the more so in the case of the nations bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. But so far the only success achieved by the Anglo-Americans was the establishment of a military base in the Azores in Portugal. Such countries as Turkey and Spain continue to maintain their strict neutrality.

It may be said, therefore, that Britain's intimidation of Spain only indicates the stalemate of the Anglo-American plans of establishing a second front in Europe and of their consequent unrest and frantic state of mind in their relations with the Soviet Union. No substantial result will come therefrom. On the contrary, the constant pressure and interference in the affairs of neutral countries by the Anglo-American trouble-makers is bound to result in the loss of their prestige and the sympathy of the world in general.

A Year Ago Today

January 25, 1943

Thailand today commemorates the first anniversary of the country's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

A large-scale food riot has broken out in the Meshed district, Iran, and agitated people attacked the garrison of United States troops. Upon being attacked by the angry mob, American soldiers fired upon them and caused many casualties. Furthermore, most of the rioters were arrested. The food situation in Iran has been greatly aggravated because of the relentless requisitioning by British and American troops stationed in the country.

In the United States, munitions industries female workers number 14,000,000 at present, of whom 3,000,000 have been employed during the past two years, it was announced by the United States Wartime Production Board.

Ambassador Vargas: A Portrait

With Level Head, Stout Heart and Steady Nerve, He Has Led the People of the Philippines

By VICENTE ALVAREZ
(From the Philippine Review)

In his "Ambassador Vargas: A Portrait," Vicente Alvarez gives us a foretaste of the book-length biography of Mr. Vargas on which he has been working for sometime. His close contact with the Ambassador peculiarly fits Mr. Alvarez to undertake this biographical work. He hails from Occidental Negros, Mr. Vargas' own province. Since he was 18, Mr. Alvarez has worked under Mr. Vargas, as one of the press relations officers, later as staffman on the "Official Gazette," under the Philippine Executive Commission.

I

It was a cold new year that stole a march on the Imperial Japanese Forces advancing upon Manila a few weeks after the outbreak of the war, cold in spite of the ruddy glow of the many fires that limned the city against a grey leaden sky.

By now it had dawned on the population that the open city of Manila had been left by a hard-pressed regime to its fate.

It was not until the city was occupied that the people realized that Manila had been left not entirely to its fate but also to Jorge B. Vargas.

To a degree hard to calculate, the fear of the unknown was instantly quieted. If the masses did not know or were not sure what fate was in store for them, they at least knew Vargas: they were sure somehow he would do right by them, come what might. They had faith in him.

Thus, while no show of jubilation greeted the first bald announcements in the press, of the negotiations which resulted in the bloodless occupation of Manila, in the cautious and wary manner of a people still strange to the ways of the victorious forces, one noted a sigh of relief and a murmur of gratitude for the man who had remained at Malacanan.

Yet, somehow, in the subdued stir of excitement, there was a feeling that, in the fall of Manila, Jorge B. Vargas was the fall guy. Perhaps this was a manifestation of sympathy for him in view of what was generally considered his delicate and precarious position. Perhaps it was an attempt at facetiousness. But whatever motivated it, mattered little. In the fell clutch of a crisis, it became evident that the loyalty of Vargas was not, in the final analysis, to men or parties or even the government; his loyalty was to his country and people.

And so a new chapter opened in the life of Vargas, just as a new one also opened in the history of his people. It will now be impossible to recount the events of this period without giving Vargas his rightful place or without appraising his cool courage and quick thinking in the midst of a situation in which men lost not only their heads but also their hearts—and their nerve.

For Vargas kept all three: a level head, a stout heart and a steady nerve. With a prophetic sense of faith in the power that was to be, he was to succeed, at the same time, in keeping faith with the Filipino people.

All his life Vargas has kept faith with the Filipino people, whom he has served long and constantly. As a public servant who rose from the ranks to positions of eminence and power, he has been true to a code of service without capricious clauses or equivocal provisions. Never having been a fair-child of politics, he had not catered to the caprice of the electorate: and if he had received a vote at all in his favor, it has been only a spontaneous vote of thanks from the popular will.

As Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, it was not surprising that he should attempt to purify the public service by the elimination of politics from the system. In a speech to the provincial governors and city mayors in convention, he declared, "Politics must be banned; it must be banished from the field of public service, from the topmost rung of the ladder down to the humblest government post!" Those who heard him knew that he meant this, and that he knew whereof he spoke.

II

If anyone knows the public service system to the last pigeonhole, that man is Vargas. In the renovation of this system to make it simpler, more economical, compact and efficient, he had only to fall back on his own knowledge and experience. Since 1917 when he became chief clerk of the Department of the Interior in the semi-autonomous government set up by the Jones Law, he had known every wrinkle and rough spot in the structure. Before that, as an ambitious young man fresh from the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, from which he was graduated with honors, he had accepted the modest position of law clerk in the Philippine Commission. His promotion to the post of chief clerk two years later upon the reorganization of the Executive Department was probably the initial recognition of his talent and devotion to duty. After successively working as legislative secretary to Speaker Sergio Osmena of the House of Representatives of the then Philippine Legislature, as executive secretary of the first Independence Mission to Washington, D. C., as secretary to President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Senate, and again as secretary of the second independence mission to the United States, he ended up in 1920 as assistant director of Commerce and Industry. This tour of duty was to give him that intimate and index-like knowledge that would serve him infallibly as key man of the government under the Commonwealth and under the Japanese Military Administration. After serving for some time as director of posts, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Commerce. In 1922 he became director of the Bureau of Lands, staying there long enough to consolidate his gains. In 1929 he found himself Undersecretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and as such was acting Secretary for extended periods. All these various positions were not elective, nor had he sought them.

He carried this distinction unobtrusively when he was given a seat in the Cabinet of the Commonwealth President as member without portfolio by virtue of his position as Secretary to the President. Every other member of the Cabinet was, or had been, a politician, and Vargas, the uninitiate in politics, the hard-working product of a bureaucracy, imparted a technical and business-like air to the body.

III

Whether his lack of first-hand experience in politics worked to his advantage or disadvantage, cannot be easily determined. A fling into the political arena might have given him that battle-seasoned look, that flair for the dramatic and histrionic, that uncanny perception to spot in events not of his making the elements that he could use to heighten his stature in the public eye. It might have given him color and dash, things which are usually identified with, although not indispensable to, what is conceived as dynamic leadership.

And yet it might have placed him under ineludible obligations restricting his freedom of action. It might have weighted the scales of his judgment. It might have given him a partisan bias or a personality complex. Worst of all, it might have forced a violation of his code of service.

It was probably due to the fact that that he is not a dramatic figure that the appointment of Vargas as Chairman of the Executive Commission was received matter-of-factly, with neither great enthusiasm nor pessimism. The tragedy of constancy was beginning to take its toll: Vargas had been taken for granted. His proverbial reliability had become a truism that provoked practically no second thought. He had been ranking Cabinet member before the year 1941 closed, and Mayor of Greater Manila when the city was occupied. It seemed natural enough that he should be Chairman.

Self-effacing as usual, he spoke only of the duty of the people of a territory in the event of occupation, preparing them to face the inevitable but making no promises to invite greater faith in him. After the terms for the occupation had been arranged and pacted, there was no tone of proclamation in his reports of the completion of the negotiations which resulted not only in reasonable but also in generous terms for the people. Making little of his share in the affair, he justly gave the credit for its success to the high sense of justice and the noble motives of the Imperial Japanese Forces, whom he described later as coming "not as a conquering horde but as an army of liberation" on the one hand; on the other, to the people of Manila for their good conduct.

Fortunately, this job was not of a nature new to him. To be sure, it was the most difficult, the most crucial, that he had yet to tackle. His career up to then, however, had given him a rich background for such a delicate assignment. Until recently, he had been the resilient buffer for the President of the Commonwealth, cushioning the latter against the unceasing, and often importunate, knocks of the axe grinding throng at the gates of Malacanan. The volume of work he saved the President by using his own judgment and discretion was staggering. A man with less driving energy and gift for quick resolution and action would have been sorely confounded. He was the safety lock that prevented the trigger-temper of the President from firing away explosively at every man who provoked his displeasure. Vargas was the insulating medium, the cooling shaft for the presidential heat.

Little did he dream, in his fleeting moments of respite from his taxing job, that the tact, delicacy of sentiment and official nicety that

(Continued on Page 3)

Greater East Asia and the Press

(From the Tribune)

I

For the first time in the history of the Orient, journalists of the freed countries of East Asia recently assembled in Tokyo at the General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers, to exchange views among themselves and to know each other as intimately as journalists of the same blood should. After the conference, the journalists stopped over at Manila on their way to their respective homelands.

Taking advantage of this stopover, the Manila Sinbun invited the newspapermen to a round-table conference at the Philippine Club on Daitoa avenue, last December 11, 1943, where for two hours, the visiting journalists exchanged lively impressions with Filipino newspapermen. Japanese newspapermen were also present.

Mission of the Press

The discusion was preceded by a speech of Hidezo Kaneko, Executive Editor of the Manila Sinbun, who spoke in part as follows:

"We know that in this War of Greater East Asia, the armed forces of Japan are crushing and annihilating the Anglo-Saxons, but armed forces and military triumphs are not the only factors in the advancement and the prosperity of Greater East Asia. Herein lies the important mission, the vital function of the newspapermen of Greater East Asia. It is up to them to reorient the one billion people of reawakened Asia."

Explaining the purpose of the round-table conference, Mr. Kaneko said: "In particular, today we have called upon you in this candid discussion among newspaper comrades. It is my hope that you would enlighten us here in the Philippines on the particular way that you, as newspapermen in your respective lands, are serving the cause of journalism and the Greater East Asia newspaper work. It has been the mistake in the past that the Filipinos lacked understanding of our neighbors in Greater East Asia. The reason for that is very clear. Today I want you to enlighten all of us here on how determined and with what inspiration you are forging ahead for the prosperity of your own land and Greater East Asia as a whole."

Armando Malay of the Tribune put up the first question, which was, "After a month's stay in Japan what is your impression of that country?"

U. Thun Than, editor of Progress, a newspaper in Burma answered: "In our short sojourn in Japan, we noticed, as far as we could see, that the Japanese people are fully determined to prosecute the war. On the roads, on tramcars and railways, we saw people—men, women, and children—disciplined in their ways, in their manners, in their respective lives. We people from foreign countries really admire the disciplinary nature of our Japanese friends, as discipline counts a great deal in warfare.

Religious Nature

"Another aspect I would like to speak on is this: Japan is a country of shrines and factories. Shrines represent the cultural traditions of the Japanese people and the factories are symbols of modernity. This picture impresses me a great deal. Speaking about Burma, my country, I would like to say that in one respect, at least, Burma is similar to Japan. Burma, as you probably know, is well known for pagodas, which are equivalent to the Japanese shrines. Wherever you go in Burma, you will find pagodas in many places, just as you would in Japan."

Malay remarked that like Japan and Burma, the Philippines also has many churches. Every Philippine town and barrio, he said, has a church or a chapel, around which the Filipnos build their homes and public buildings. This similarity among Japan, Burma, and the Philippines, he said bespeaks the deep religious nature of the peoples of these countries and of Orientals as a whole.

U. Tun Pe, editor of Bama Rhit, another Burma newspaper, next gave his impressions of Manila. He admitted that owing to his short stay, he could only give a superficial picture of Manila. "However, if I were to be given a foreign assignment, I would choose Manila," he declared.

Another thing that struck him most in Manila is the "free atmosphere everywhere, since my arrival. I had the pleasure of asking too many questions of the Speaker of the National Assembly. I was impressed with the Legislative Building, and I was impressed with your Constitution. The Constitution allows free expression of thought and opinion.

"The next thing that impressed me is that the people here are united to fight the Anglo-Americans. You might ask me why I say this. I will give you this answer: Wherever I went, I saw propaganda on the walls, urging the expulsion of the Anglo-Americans from East Asia and awakening the Filipinos to their Asian heritage. In Manila is found one of the biggest propaganda work in East Asia."

Cordial Relations

M. U. Tun Pe next spoke on the cordial relations among Asian journalists, who, he said, have blood relations and consequently do not have racial discrimination. "When we went to Japan, we journalists were treated like brothers, which impressed us most deeply. Let me assure you that our trip was most successful. The personal contact among the journalists of East Asia has given us 100 per cent determination to fight for the successful termination of the war.

"Let me tell you a story, one of the many legends of Burma. In the old days, so the legend goes, the peoples of Burma had different faces. Those in the north had square faces, those in the south had oval, those in the west had oblong, etc. When they happened to meet, so the legend goes, they were struck by the difference in their faces, and they laughed and laughed until they laughed themselves to death. In the case of us who met in Tokyo, the journalists did not laugh themselves to death but laughed themselves to satisfaction. We have more determination now to fight for the successful termination of the war and have implicit faith in the five principles laid down by the Greater East Asia leaders. Wherever we go, we are bringing the message of our implicit determination and I give you this assurance: that we are fully determined to fight for the successful termination of this war."

(To Be Continued)

Roosevelt's Tell-Tale Message

Fear for Loss of Personal Prestige Revealed in Address To United States Congress

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Although President Roosevelt and his lieutenants have been loudly proclaiming to the world that 1944 will be the year of Anglo-American victory, indications at present are that it will more likely be one of gloominess for them. Moreover, no one is more gloomy than Roosevelt himself over the future of the war. This is the conclusion one will inevitably reach upon perusing his recent message to the American Congress, which indeed, may be taken as his confession of American defeatism.

It will be recalled that about one year ago, President Roosevelt, elated over the successful landing of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa, was adamantly telling his people about the bright future of the war and an easy victory over the Axis nations. As a result of this optimistic propaganda on the part of the American authorities the people came to expect an early ending of the war and began preparing for post-war activities. Fearing an over-production in war industries, the American industrialists curtailed their productive output and assiduously made preparations for shifting industries from war to peace basis. The people in general gradually became aloof and indifferent to the prosecution of the war. Strikes and other industrial disputes steadily increased in both number and intensity. The people's opposition to war conscription and tax increases and the prevalence of the black market throughout the United States indicated the decadent war mentality of the American nation.

Roosevelt was successful in dragging the people into the war of his personal ambitions by his own prestige, but with the steady aggravation of the situation, he became completely detached from the people as far as their psychology was concerned. Upon his return from the Teheran Conference, he was greeted by mountainous domestic problems which seriously menaced his chances of success in his fourth attempt for presidency. The railway and steel strikes have subsided for the time being, it is true, but they are liable to blaze up at any moment while disputes in other industries are looming everywhere.

Commitments Made

To make the situation still worse, the present he brought from the Teheran Conference was a series of commitments regarding the formation, of a second front in Europe. Won over by Churchill's subtle charm, Roosevelt seems to have pledged to him and Stalin that the United States will shoulder 73 per cent of the troops to be sent to Europe in a second front attempt. Learning of this, the people of America shuddered at the very thought of what sacrifices it would mean in men and goods. The probability that he was exacted such commitments by Premier Josef Stalin is indicated by President Roosevelt's reticence regarding the proceedings of the Teheran Conference and other parleys he attended, which has given rise to a state of unrest and suspicion among the American people, leading inevitably to a reduction of his personal prestige before them.

There are several passages in his congressional message that are of special significance. Said he: "I want to address a word or two to those suspicious souls who are fearful that Hull or I have made 'commitments' for the future which might pledge this nation to secret treaties," and again, he declared that the supreme object of the United States in discussions over future problems at the conferences was "security," which may be taken as indicating that Roosevelt has lost all hope for final victory, for "security" means an escape from war and thus endorses his defeatism.

His plea for America's security came at a fitting time: at home his personal ambition for world domination has been the object of relentless attacks by both Republican and Democratic leaders such as Sumner Welles, Willkie and Norman Thomas, while the realization of his overmastering ambitions is given a severe setback by the successful counter-attacks by the Axis nations in the field of battle. He certainly must wish to retreat to a safe place and to defend his own position against external as well as domestic foes. How fickle indeed are his war aims! The truth is that he has no firm conviction and is apt to take one aim after another as different situations arise. What remains constant is his own selfish ambition.

Another cause for the gloominess of his message is the stress upon the importance of domestic instead of foreign issues. This fact betrays that his greatest enemy exists within his own camp, which in turn, indicates the fact that he no longer is able to drag his people into his way of thinking through deception and instigation based upon his own personal prestige, because of his long series of failures in foreign as well as domestic affairs. In other words, his policy has become bankrupt and he himself has lost the power of leadership.

Non-Cooperative Group

It is noteworthy that Roosevelt himself complains of the existence of a privileged class which fails to cooperate with him in the prosecution of war, refusing to make self-sacrifice, demanding special favors, and attempting to pursue profit-making activities by utilizing war, thereby causing confusion in the domestic conditions of America, lowering the morale of the people, and thus prolonging the war. But he himself is one of this privileged class, and should be indicted for his reckless leadership and irresponsible administration of foreign as well as domestic affairs. It is Roosevelt himself that has created confusion in the domestic conditions of America by pursuing private profits through war and by extending his personal power. The people certainly are not responsible for the presence of his troops at places so greatly distant from Berlin and Tokyo. Both the American people and soldiers are finding it difficult to see any reason why the troops of President Roosevelt should attempt to approach the capitals of Japan and Germany.

It is only too natural for the American citizens to revere liberty and the rights of individuals for this is the highest aim of democracy. It is small wonder that they should oppose tax increases in order to protect their own right of livelihood or to demand wage increases in the form of strikes and devote themselves to the making of preparations for post-war conditions; for this war the United States is waging is Roosevelt's imperialistic venture and has no connection with the liberty and rights of the American people. To prohibit these attempts on the part of American citizens would be jeopardizing democracy, a contradiction of President Roosevelt's war aim—to protect democracy. Roosevelt's greatest weakness lies in his necessity of driving his people to more bloodshed by strengthening his undemocratic policies and by expanding his dictatorial power which are fundamentally at variance with the traditional spirit of the American nation.

The five basic measures for strengthening the American war structure are nothing but this contradictory objective of consolidating his personal power at the cost of American liberty and rights. Because of his failure in the agricultural policy, he had to propose a national service law even in anticipation of opposition to it by the industrial labor class. However frenziedly he may attempt to shift the responsibility for war failure to somebody else and however madly he may whip his own people by his dictatorial power to rush them to more terrible bloodshed and carnage, the great storms facing America will not place him in a position of "security." The year 1944 will indeed be a year of despondency for Roosevelt.

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

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Press Comments

Tuesday, January 25
TOKYO SHIMBUN—German Strength
MAINICHI—War Expenditure

German Strength

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt has declared: "We and our allies are convinced that we can win the war. But unless the United States mobilizes all her manpower, resources and capital, it would be impossible to secure an early victory and reduce distress, sorrow and sacrifices in blood to the minimum."

Yes, but if the American's are convinced of ultimate victory, what is it that is drivig them to frenzy and desperation in their mad and costly rush at our iron defenses? Clearly it must be Roosevelt's personal ambition to remain another four years in the White House.

In America and Britain, especially in America, no complete national unity can be achieved. This is inevitable in a country whose war aim is dubious and ambiguous. Roosevelt may try to secure a semblance of unity by means of message to Congress and the like but it is perfectly clear that he cannot have success without the settlement of the fundamental questions. His warnings and scoldings will only increase war-weariness on the part of the people.

Germany, on the other hand, has come through ordeal after ordeal, and her unity has been tempered as steel through fire. The Germans are inspired by the self-realization of their being Germans and are ready to face any adversity. Party, army and people are united in their absolute confidence in the Fuehrer and under the daring and able leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler they are now preparing to resume the initiative in the war against Britain and the United States with the enemies' second front agitations as a turning point. The bombing of German cities has only strengthened the German resolve to fight to a finish and added incentive to aircraft production.

Victory, as Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu said in the Diet, will be determined by harmony among men. The British and Americans may shout their threat of a second front and the Germans may be undergoing many hardships but since there is such a difference in the internal unity of the two camps the end is not difficult to imagine. With the fighting strength of Germany hourly increasing, the Anglo-American doom is steadily drawing nearer. In their attempt to intimidate the German people, they are intensifying their blind-bombing of innocent people, but they are suffering greater and greater losses of airmen and damage to their air strength in their mad antics.

War Expenditure

MAINICHI—The supplementary budget for the extraordinary war expenditure has been decided on. From ¥27,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year the amount has been raised at once by ¥11,000,000,000 to ¥38,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year. At the same time, a second supplement has been added also to the general account and it has exceeded the ¥20,000,000,000 mark as expected. Adding together the general account and the extraordinary war expenditure the total amount becomes ¥58,170,000,000 and deducting from this the extraneous figures the net amount stands at ¥50,970,000,000, breaking through the great ¥50,000,000,000 mark. It exceeds the net amount for the current fiscal year by ¥13,880,000,000. The War of Greater East Asia is tremendous in scale and the cost of it, too, is of a magnitude difficult to grasp with traditional conceptions.

It must be remembered that we are engaged in a deadly struggle with our enemies, the powerful United States and Britain. Thus an increase in bond issues of about ¥3,000,000,000 has had to be depended upon. So long as plans can be made at about these figures, there is nothing unsound in our wartime finance.

When we emerge victorious in the war any increase in these bond issues would no longer be necessary. On the contrary, contributions from the south would increase and the bonds that have been issued to pay for the war could be redeemed. If this is continued, we shall be able to redeem all the bonds issued since the outbreak of the China Affair.

As a matter of fact, however, since more funds would be required for southern development, bond redemptions may not be effected so simply but estimates are that they should be ultimately possible. It is not in good taste to gauge war results in yen and sen but prospects are bright in that respect too. We can be at ease no matter how large the war expenditure should swell.

Future prospects are quite cheery. But we must carefully consider the

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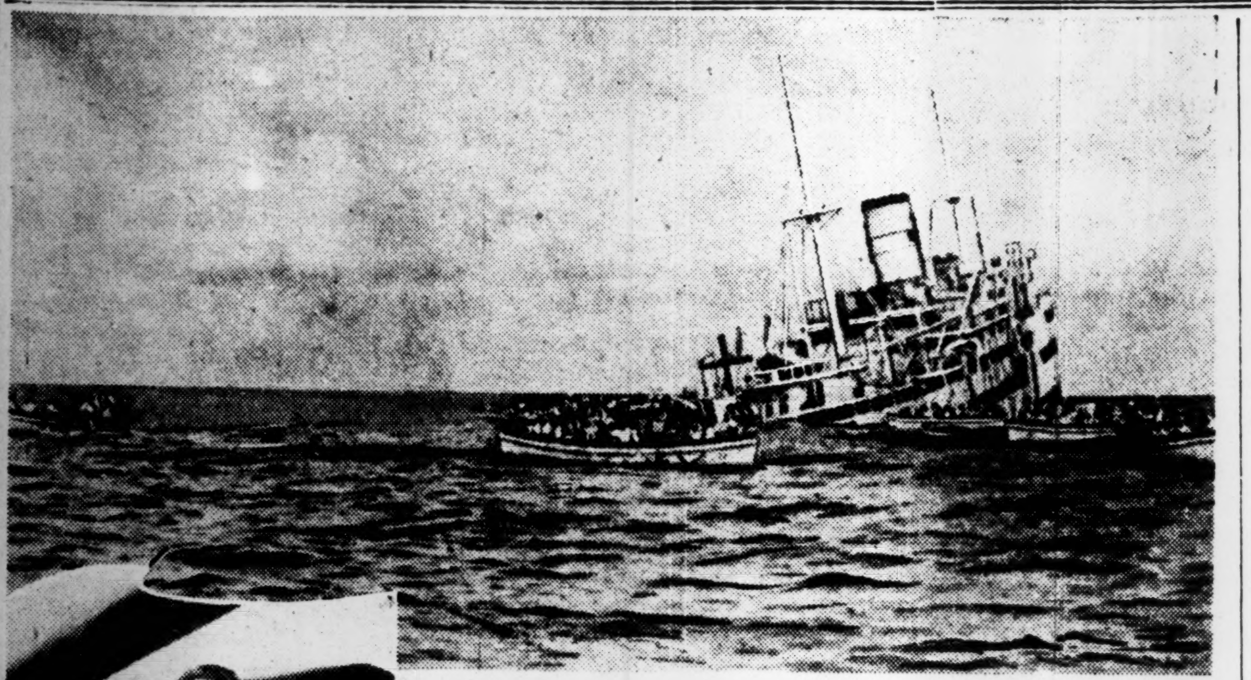

THE HOSPITAL SHIP, Buenos Aires Maru, victim of a dastardly enemy attack, slowly disappears, stern first, into the blue depths of the South Pacific. Left: Some of the heroic nurses who survived the terrific ordeal, excerpts from the diary of one of whom, is presented below. (Both photos passed by the War Ministry)

'Avenge Dastard Deed of Americans,' Cries Diary of Mercy Ship Sinking

Nurse Reveals Brutal Blow on Buenos Aires Maru; Aftermath Told

A huge red cross, 150 feet long and 80 feet high, standing out with conspicuous clarity on the white painted sides of the mercy ship, Buenos Aires Maru, could not be missed even from the altitude of 8,000 meters. Moreover, the skies were wonderfully clear on the morning of the fateful day, November 27, when the deliberate brutal bombing of the beastly American airmen sealed the fate of the unfortunate hospital ship at 8:10 a.m. 450 kilometers from Kavieng. The machine-gunning of the hapless survivors as they floated unarmed and unprotected is but another evidence of the atrocious barbarism of the enemy, from whose lips have been sung hypocritical glorification of the principles of humanity and mercy.

The ship's crew, the medical attendants and the nurses acted with wonderful composure and bravery in transferring the patients to the life boats and taking all emergency measures even as the ship listed and sank rapidly. The following is the dairy of head nurse Tome Sasajima, who relates with vivid reality the unforgiveable act of brutality in the bombing of the hospital ship:

Sudden Blow Felt

"November 27. I was drinking my after-breakfast tea, when a sudden dull thud seemed to pierce right through the ship. The frenzied hammering of the gong brought us all on the deck. The ship had already started to list.

"I hurriedly gave instructions to the nurses, as each thought came to my mind. They must be composed, look to see if the life belts were properly adjusted, the unit must try to keep together as far as possible in the sea and to hold out hope for certain rescue and to put up a stiff fight for life. On every face I saw grim determination as the answers came 'yes' to my hasty instructions.

"The ship started to list at a greater angle. We all climbed down the ladder with apparent calmness. We called out to each other as we swam as far as possible from the ship to avoid being engulfed in the eddy as she went down. The nurses in my unit, nine in all, were swimming with faces almost unrecognizable with the black grime of the floating oil. Perhaps it was about 40 minutes later, that we saw the ship now standing upright on her prow, the white paint glistening brightly in the sun. I could hardly believe that our ship, with her clearly marked sign of the Red Cross, had now disappeared from sight. A burning, all consuming indignation tore through my whole body. We could not leave this brutal act unavenged.

"After about two hours of floating, Life Boat No. 7 picked us up. We were relieved of our life belts. All that night I suffered from the nauseating odor of the crude oil.

Boats Over-Crowded

"November 28. The sea had quieted down. Boats were drifting here and there. Our boat was jammed full with about 150 persons in a space where the regular capacity was set at 70. Four rafts were tied to our vessel and everyone took turns on the raft in three hour shifts. I was given half a biscuit and a canteen lid full of water this day.

"Toward evening we massed around the commanding boat to receive orders. The entire corps of 24 nurses were all safe. Soon the captain, the chief and second engineers and two volunteers from each of the boats boarded a small gasoline boat which headed for Kavieng in order to make connections for rescue.

"November 30. The waves started to billow and a storm seemed to be on the way. I was rationed out some biscuit crumbs and water three-quarters of a canteen lid full. Our lips were parched dry. How I longed for a few drops of cool, refreshing water.

"December 1. From today we had no food. We heard the roar of engines at nine o'clock in the morning and then again at three in the afternoon. Our fervent prayers that they would be Japanese planes went unanswered as the enemy planes swooped down on us like some fearful birds of prey. Circling thrice overhead, the dastardly enemy airmen then rained us with a hail of machine gun fire. The bullets swished past and struck the surface of the sea. Miraculously, none of us were hit. What would the inhuman brutes now do, but point their guns at one of the boats loaded with the wounded and the sick. As Providence would have it, a sudden squall swept over the surrounding sea and the enemy planes hastily made their retreat.

Revenge Is Vowed

"Never before had I felt so thankful that I was born in Japan, a land of the gods. I vowed to myself that if I returned alive to my native land, I would give all of my efforts, however feeble, toward the raising of more funds for the construction of airplanes to avenge the bestial act perpetrated on us.

"December 2. The rain became a slight sprinkle about three in the afternoon. The boats rigged up their sails. A swarm of sea gulls serenely circled overhead. We felt as if we had found a guide in this wilderness

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS SEE MORE SETBACKS

Senators Ban Food Subsidies; Rayburn Outshines Wallace

Special

LISBON, January 24.—Despite the bitter haranguing and undisguised criticism by administration leaders, Congress continued to deliver setbacks to President Roosevelt's personal war program, according to reports from Washington.

Although War Secretary Stimson told a Senate committee last week that the American soldiers fighting overseas are "bitterly resentful of the strikes at home and that the public for a national service law" the House Military Committee showed no eagerness to rush a decision on the matter.

Senator Austin, Republican from Vermont, laconically disclosed that it might be spring before the Committee acts.

President Roosevelt's domestic legislative program suffered another blow when the Senate Banking Committee, last week, approved the bill which would ban all subsidies for consumer goods from June 30. In so doing, the Committee rejected the administration's request for authority to spend $1,500,000 a year to hold down the retail food prices and definitely rejected one of the four major proposals in the President's annual message to Congress.

It is recalled that in his message, the President warned that price situation would be in "chaos" by summer if adequate legislation was not passed.

Rayburn Is Popular

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the United States House of Representative, is more promising than Vice-President Henry Wallace as Democrat candidate for Vice-Presidency at the coming election, according to an investigation conducted by the Associated Press among the delegates attending the National Committee Meeting of the Democratic Party now being held at Washington to recommend the candidate for Vice-Presidency, according to Washington reports.

The results obtained by the Associated Press are: 18 delegates supporting Sam Rayburn, 14 for Henry Wallace, 24 undecided, and eight refusing to express opinions.

Fuehrer, Quisling Confer

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—The Fuehrer, in a lengthy conference with Norwegian Premier Colonel Vidkun Quisling, discussed various important questions on the future of the German peoples in Europe, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Cripps Warns Britishers

Special

LISBON, January 24.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, today told Midland's factory workers that 1944 was going to be the "hardest and most difficult year Britain had ever experienced in this war," according to a London dispatch.

Stressing the absolute necessity for the people on the factory front to provide fighting men with war implements, Cripps claimed that the climax was being reached and that "great plans prepared at Teheran would entail efforts far greater than anything yet put forward."

JAPANESE IN CHINA SET FOR TAXATION

Payment of Same Taxes Levied on Chinese Will Be Made From April 1

Domei

NANKING, January 24.—Beginning April 1, Japanese residents in China will pay practically all the same taxes as are levied on the public of China. An official announcement on this decision will be made by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments tomorrow.

Respecting the application of national and local taxation systems to Japanese residents, in accordance with Article One of the Supplementary Protocol attached to the Japan-China Treaty concluded last July, Finance Ministry authorities of the Nanking Government issued the following statement:

"Respecting the taxation on Japanese residents, the Japanese and Chinese Governments made public on September 20, last year, the items of the national and local taxes which are to be paid by the Japanese. Then, on October 1, the enforcement of the new taxation law was declared, and since then the taxation has been smoothly executed due to the cooperation of Japanese residents in China.

"As the results of later negotiations, it has been decided to levy on Japanese residents the income tax and the transit tax from among the national taxes; commodity retail consumption tax newly levied in the 15 sections of the three provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang and Kiangsu; business revenue tax, business tax, stamp tax and house tax in Mengchiang; business tax, wine tax, slaughter tax, domestic animal tax, land tax, ship tax, and other local taxes in all provinces and cities.

"Of those, the taxes on income, business, salt, wine, transit and slaughter will be levied beginning April 1, and will be collected by the Japanese Associations and the Chinese Local Associations. Respecting the collection of the land tax, house tax and others, the time of their enforcement will be decided after all preparations are made.

"By the enforcement of the transfer of the right of taxation, Japanese residents are to pay almost all the Chinese taxes, and thus, the relation betwen Japanese and Chinese will be made much closer."

Comfort Visits Slated For Manchou Defenders

Domei

HSINKING, January 24—For expressing thanks and also for comforting and encouraging the officers and men of the Kwantung Army as well as the Manchoukuo Army and Police Forces, the Government of Manchoukuo has decided to dispatch Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, various State Ministers and other high officials to various districts in the country.

These officials will be divided into six groups and are scheduled to leave Hsinking at the beginning of February on their respective trips which will last from one week to ten days.

The first group will visit Peian and Lungkiang, the second group Tungan, the third group Sankiang, the fourth group Chiengtao and Mutankiang, the fifth group Jehol, and the sixth group Hailar and Manchuli.

Chinese in Shanghai Celebrate New Year Today; Shoppers Throng Business Sections

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 24.—Preparations for the celebraton of the lunar New Year which falls on Tuesday, January 25, ushering in the year of "Chia Shun," or Monkey, is being carried out by local residents in the usual festive manner despite the wartime atmosphere.

Although the National Government of China officially adopted the Gregorian calendar, the majority of the Chinese in this city still adhere to the lunar year holidays. The city, therefore, in the past few days has assumed an especially festive aspect.

Despite the stringent wartime conditions, huge crowds of shoppers are busy along Nanking Road, making their purchases and carrying bundles of gifts or foodstuffs wrapped in red and gold colored paper.

Amidst these crowds can be seen farmers carrying chickens whose eyes are blinking at the unaccustomed noisy traffic. Chickens, rice puddings, candies, sweet ham, and smoked fish, which are considered indispensable for the New Year's dinner table, are seen in abundance at all the shops.

Reflecting the wartime situation, substitute candles appeared for the first time this year. They are made out of wood and resemble large red candles used for religious rites during the New Year festivities. These wooden candles are hollowed and contain water on which a quantity of oil floats. The oil in turn contains a wick which set aflame can burn for a considerable time. These candles are enjoying wide popularity.

Americans in Cassino Sector Hurled Back As Wehrmacht Opens Furious Offensives

Big Battles Raging In Pripet, Beresina Areas on East Front

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The main fighting at present on the Eastern Front is progressing in the Pripet and Beresina sectors in White Russia where 13 Soviet divisions are engaged in the attack. The Soviets repeated their offensives 16 times in the past 24 hours in this sector without being able to break through according to Berlin reports.

Southeast of Vitebsk, the Soviets renewed their attacks on Sunday with about four or five infantry divisions but were smashed back by immediate German counter-offensives, according to other reports from Berlin reaching here this evening.

The Soviets threw in fresh forces to replace the smashed divisions southwest of Leningrad as well as north of Lake Ilmen. In the Leningrad area, especially, the Soviets have employed strong tank formations and succeeded in advancing somewhat in one sector, but the tank losses have been unusually high.

New Soviet landing attempts on the Crimean Peninsula were directed against Kerch harbor, according to reports from Berlin. The Soviets only succeeded in landing troops at the northern edge of the harbor basin while all the other attempts were repulsed. Latest information said that the indentation at this landing point had been sealed off by the Germans despite fierce Soviet resistance and its further extension prevented.

Clark's Break-Through Attempt Is Failure—British Seen Inactive

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—All reports indicated that heavy fighting was now raging on the western Italian front. Anti-Axis reports said that the Germans hurled furious attacks along the whole Cassino front, 60 miles to the southeast, and that in a series of violent day and night counter-attacks had thrown the Americans back across the Rapido River. The same reports said that the Anglo-American troops were attempting to expand their bridgehead at Nettuno where they landed early last Saturday morning.

Anti-Axis Plans Fail

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The Anglo-American efforts to relieve the armies on the southern Italian front by the landing of major forces in the coastal area south and southwest of Rome took place at the very moment when General Clark's new break-through maneuvers in the Tyrrhenian coastal area turned out to be a hopeless failure.

In the four days' defensive battle on a wide front, the German troops not only prevented the enemy from breaking through in the direction of Rome but threw back the enemy to the plains of the Garigliano. The German grenadiers recaptured the entrances to the coastal mountains as well as several road junctions in the district of the lower Garigliano. Renewed American attempts at crossing the middle Garigliano and the Rapido River near Cassino were frustrated at the same time.

Near San Ambrogio and San Angilo, German heavy batteries moreover destroyed the war material of the fifth American army assembled there. Thus, General Clark's efforts have been prevented on the whole line.

Moreover, the British 8th army for the time being has quit all activity. It can thus be stated that the invasion forces, despite their material superiority, have not succeeded in bringing about a decision. The landing of General Alexander's troops at Nettuno and farther north is doubtless the first practical result of the realization that the German divisions are by far superior to the invaders as regards land strategy. Their thrust against the open coastal flank southwest of the Italian capital was met by minor German forces which after heavy fighting evacuated the harbor town of Nettuno. At present violent fighting is in full swing on a wide front.

Netaji's 47th Birthday Celebrated in Shonan

Special

SHANGHAI, January 24.—"The 47th birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, beloved leader of all free Indians and Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, was suitably observed yesterday afternoon by the entire local Indian community in a public celebration held at the Kokusai Theater here.

After the Indian National anthem, the Bande Mataram, had been sung by all present, Chet Singh, Chairman of the local branch of the Indian Independence League, addressed the gathering. Mr. Singh reviewed the Netaji's life and praised the dynamic leader for attaining, as never before in history, the complete unification of all the Indians who, in the near future, will throw off the century-old shackles of British oppression.

The main feature of the program was the screening of the newsreel depicting the Netaji's recent visit to China on his return trip to Shonan after he had attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. The film was a copy of the one which had been presented to Mr. Bose's private secretary, Hassan, prior to his departure for the Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India.

France Seen Prepared For Enemy Invasion

Domei

VICHY, January 24.—In preparation against the possible launching of anti-Axis landing operations on the European continent, the French Government summoned the provincial governors of districts along the southern coast of France to discuss counter-measures in case of anti-Axis landings on French Mediterranean coast. The following is the general summary of the decisions reached yesterday at the conference:

1. All inhabitants will be required to evacuate from specially designated districts in southern France. In general, there will be a partial evacuation of women and children, and the removal of hospital, school and prison facilities.

2. The government will compensate any losses incurred as the result of evacuation measures.

Envoy Kerr in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—British Ambassador to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, recently returned to London to make a report to his government and is expected to remain for about one month. In this connection, the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail reported that due to the growing acuteness of the pressing Soviet-Polish question, British official quarters are urging his quick return to Moscow, according to a London dispatch.

U.S. Would Like Neutrals To End Trade With Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24—Regarding the United States wartime trade with neutral countries, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson made the following statement today, according to Washington reports:

"America's trade with neutral countries is being made under the provision that they withhold supplies of specified goods desired by Axis nations. If the neutral countries who are supplying products to Axis nations desire to import goods from America, the United States will acknowledge their wish on the condition that they suspend their trade with Axis countries.

"The United States may at times possess surplus goods which can be exported to neutral countries, but that does not become an important factor in deciding America's trade policy. The prevention of the shipment of war necessities to Axis nations is the first condition the United States Government demands in its trade with neutral countries."

Diseases Harassing Foe

Special

LISBON, January 24.—Seventy-five per cent of the casualties suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific are from disease, Sir Neville Pearson, member of the British newspaper proprietors delegation which recently visited Austraila, was quoted as saying in a London dispatch. Pearson said that, in the main, the general headquarters in the Southwest Pacific was staffed almost entirely by Americans and that it was possible there might be changes in that direction to admit of wider control which he declared "would please the Australians."

7 MEASURES PASSED BY HOUSE OF PEERS

Approved at Plenary Session and Submitted To Lower House Today

Seven Government bills were approved by the House of Peers at its plenary session which opened at 10 a.m. today, and duly submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon the opening of the plenary session, the chairmen of the committees which examined the seven bills submitted their report, recommending their approval by the House, and the House of Peers unanimously voted and passed the bills.

These seven bills cover the following: wartime exceptions from the National Defense Security Law and the Public Peace Preservation Law in order to simplify Court procedure in Chosen; revision of the Chosen Railway Subsidy Law; revision of the Navy Criminal Law and the Navy Court Martial Law; emergency measures respecting court trial expenses; emergency measures anent corporations, and the adjustment of punishment regarding economic matters.

After the question which had been raised by Viscount Kiko Okochi on the bill concerning the adjustment of punishment regulations in regard to economic matters was satisfactorily settled, the bills were immediately submitted to the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, the Upper House committees on coal distribution, workers' annuities, ship crew, and the agicultural and forestry central bank, met at 10 a.m. today. The committee on account settlement will meet at 1 p.m. today.

The House of Representatives, which will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. today, is expected to approve the Extraordinary War Expenditure bill immediately after its passage by the Budget Committee.

Furthermore, the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met at 10 a.m. today, and interpellations on the Government policies were continued by Hideo Ikeda (Saga), Fusajiro Ichinomiya (Oita), Sawanosuke Sato (Ibaraki), Shigeharu Nakagawa (Akita), Sukematsu Naka (Kanagawa), Shigeru Iguchi (Fukuoka), and Iccho Sasa (Hyogo).

The Lower House Committees on wartime special damage insurance, the Dai Nippon Scholarship Society Law, taxation expansion and bond issue also met at 10 a.m. In the afternoon, the Committee on railway construction will meet at 2 p.m.

War Expenditure Soars

The total extraordinary war expenditure since the outbreak of the China Affair has now reached the vast sum of ¥112,128,567,000 with the presentation of a bill for the 10th Supplementary Extraordinary War Expenditure amounting to ¥38,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year to the Imperial Diet yesterday.

The Extraordinary War Expenditure approved by the Diet since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the 81st Diet totaled ¥73,935,077,000. To this amount must be added the sum of ¥193,490,000 defrayed out of the Second Reserve Fund and the Treasury Surplus and approved by the 77th Diet, and the total is increased to ¥74,128,567,000. Thus with the addition of the proposed amount for the next fiscal year, the extraordinary war expenditure will reach ¥112,128,567,000.

With the announcement of the Extraordinary War Expenditure for the next fiscal year, the total outlay of the Government in 1944-45 has become clear. The war expenditure of ¥38,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year shows an increase of ¥11,000,000,000 over the amount for the present year which stands at ¥27,000,000,000.

Thus, the grand total of the General Budget and Extraordinary War Expenditure for the next fiscal year reaches ¥50,967,000,000. The total of ¥20,173,076,000 for the General Budget and ¥38,000,000,000 for the Extraordinary War Expenditure for the next fiscal year reaches the figure of

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Malai Teachers End Training

Special

SHONAN, January 21.—Sixty teachers yesterday graduated from the higher normal training school here. These graduates represented the first batch to enter into training here shortly after the school opened last August. At the conclusion of the graduation ceremony, all the graduates gave an excellent display of Japanese calisthenics, military drill and sumo (wrestling).

U.S. RECALLS ENVOY AT BOLIVIA CAPITAL

Announces Its Decision On Non-Recognition Step; Venezuela Follows Suit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States State Department announced that the United States Government will not recognize the new Bolivian Government and that the American Ambassador to La Paz has been instructed to return to Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

This statement attributed the action of the United States Government to the alleged fact that the new leaders of Bolivia came into office as a part of the "general subversive movement having for its purpose the steadily expanding activities" in South America.

Other dispatches revealed that the Venezuelan Government earlier today had taken a similar step and had recalled its Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia back to Caracas. It will be recalled that, on Saturday, the Uruguayan and Cuban Governments had announced that they would not recognize the Bolivian Government.

Venezuela Recalls Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The Government of Venezuela has decided not to recognize the new Government of Bolivia, and has ordered the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires stationed at La Paz to return home immediately, according to a dispatch from Caracas, the Venezuelan capital.

Chile Still Silent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The international situation in the American continent has reached an extremely abnormal condition with the decision of the United States, Uruguay and Cuba are not to recognize the new Bolivian Government, and on this question Secretary of State Emerlio Santovenia of Cuba issued the following statement yesterday.

"The German Government is now attempting to establish in the American continent a political structure opposed to democracy, but as it is not known whether or not the new government of Bolivia is able to prevent such an attempt, the Cuban Government has decided not to recognize it."

It is now observed that the 18 nations of the American continent will follow a similar policy and bring pressure on the new Bolivian Government which is based on nationalism. Only Argentina has recognized the Government of Bolivia, but the attitude of Chile is not yet known.

An Associated Press report from Santiago said that although the situation has become urgent with the non-recognition move by Uruguay and Cuba, the Chilean Government is still silent on its attitude toward Bolivia.

However, the Bolivian Government is not at all surprised at these developments, as what have happened were already expected at the time of the adoption of the resolution by the Pan-American Defense Committee. Today, the Bolivian Government issued the following statement:

"The decision of Uruguay and other American countries can be said to have been based on the fundamental misunderstanding respecting the sovereignty of the Governments of the American Continent. It is the basic principle of international law that foreign governments cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other free nations. It is not the task of other governments to decide whether or not the Government of Bolivia was formed legally. In recognizing a new government, it is only necessary to study whether the government in question is able to fulfill the political, legal and moral duties under international law. In the case of the Bolivian Government, there is no question about its fulfilling international obligations. Despite the unjust attitude of various American nations, the Bolivian Government will proceed to maintain the economic autonomy of its own people."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

fiscal year 1944-45 in which some ¥50,900,000,000 must be spent. Deducting ¥7,000,000,000, contributions from the south and other items, from ¥50,900,000,000, we get a remainder of ¥44,000,000,000. Our national financial strength was estimated at ¥50,000,000,000 in the 1943-44 fiscal year. Naturally, this strength will be increased along with an increase in State Treasury payments and the like but that increase cannot be regarded as sufficient to catch up with the amount of bond and tax increase. Thus, the funds available for the living of the people cannot but be more restricted than in the current fiscal year. The Finance Minister will no doubt explain the matter. At any rate, it is to be expected that the increase in the income of the people will be comparatively small but taxes will be heavier and the amount that they will have to save will be much increased. This means that the 1944-45 fiscal year will be a more stringent one than this. But a brilliant future awaits us in the financial field as in all the rest. Decisive war finance and decisive war living may not be settled in a year but prospects being such, what need have we to worry?

Interesting People

Send More Planes, Ships to Front

"Let's send more planes and ships to the men at the front in place of comfort bags," says Mrs. Tama Morita, a well-known woman writer and a member of the Navy Press Section, who is in full accord with the recent decision of the Navy Relief Department to suspend the dispatch of comfort bags for the time being in order to utilize all available shipping space for the speedy transportation of arms and ammunition to the front lines, according to Domei.

"I was with the men at the front for about eight months" continues Mrs. Morita, "and what they most wanted were newspapers and other reading matter. The hardships and privations borne by these intrepid soldiers certainly surpass our most exaggerated imagination and I thought that we should send loads and loads of comfort bags and other articles of solace. However, the men all told me that what they really wanted most were more shells and more planes as well as other weapons of warfare with which they could deal the enemy a crushing blow.

"When visiting a certain submarine base, I remarked to one of the men 'You certainly must not get very many comfort bags way down here.' The doughty seaman instantly replied. 'We like to have submarines instead.' A true son of Japan, I thought, and I could not keep back the tears that welled up in my eyes.

"The men at the front are always thinking of the people at home. They used to tell me that they would like to send back bags of sugar and drum cans full of oil to cheer up the home folks.

"Back home again from the front, the feeling of thanks and gratitude to the men at the front surges through my breast with ever increasing force. I would like to send countless articles to show at least a portion of my appreciation for all the hardships our men are bearing with such stoic fortitude.

"Perhaps, the most desirable articles for cheering and comforting the brave men of the Imperial Forces would be movies and books to read, and furthermore, more arms and ammunition. Viewed in this light, contributions to airplane and ship building funds, can well take the place of money expended in sending a comfort bag."

BERLIN COMMENTS ON BIDDLE'S RECALL

Envoy Is Poles' Friend; Discloses U.S. Lenient Toward Soviet Demands

Special

BERLIN, January 24.—The recall of J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., from the post of the United States Ambassador to the refugee Polish Government and other exiled regimes for the reason that the envoy wanted to take a commission in the United States army deserves special attention among the political events of the past few days, according to informed quarters in the German capital.

Wilhelmstrasse circles recalled that Biddle was the very same person, who was formerly the United States Ambassador to Warsaw, and who was then described by the late General Wladyslaw Sikorski, ex-Premier of Poland, as the "best friend of the Poles in the United States." If there was any man in the United States who, among the influential peoples in that country, supported the Polish emigrants, this man was Biddle, Wilhelmstrasse pointed out.

The fact that Biddle has been recalled as a go-between to the exiled Polish regime in London on the ground that he can render better service to the armed forces is one of the best demonstrations of the readiness of the United States to be lenient toward the demands of the Soviets, these sources pointed out.

The attitude of the American press on the question of the Soviet-Polish tension well bears out this attitude, these circles continued, adding that the Anglo-American press now approves the Soviet demands and is frankly asking that the emigre Polish Government be "brought to reason."

At present, Wilhelmstrasse declares, the world is witnessing the liquidation of a political conception at the bottom of the British and American policies which, as the Anglo-Americans have always explained, was the cause for the greatest war of all times.

"Britain had declared war on Germany to maintain the liberty and independence of Poland," it declared, "and if anybody today still wants convincing proof of the senselessness of the British policy and of Britain's political aims in the present stage of the war, he will surely need not look around much."

Norwegian Painter Dies

Special

LISBON, January 24.—Edvard Munch, famous Norwegian painter, passed away at Oslo on Sunday at the age of 81, according to a dispatch from Oslo. Mr. Munch was one of the most important exponents of the art of expressionism.

Train-Bus Crash in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Fifteen were killed and 90 injured when a bus collided with a passenger train near St. Louis, Missouri today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

BRITISH ARMY FEARS USING INDIAN TROOPS

Appearance of African Negroes Confirms Foe's Alarm of Netaji's Men

Special

RANGOON, January 24.—Bama Khit, an influential Burmese paper, declared today that the recent reports of the arrival on the Indo-Burmese border of Negro troops from Africa reveals the sordid plan of the enemy to sacrifice the African natives for the attainment of his selfish ends and the fear of the British to use Indian troops against the Japanese Forces.

The Burmese journal stated that thousands of Indian troops on the opposite side of the Indo-Burmese border are waiting for the Indian National Army's march into India when the golden opportunity will be given to them to rise in revolt against their British masters and join Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's march to Delhi.

The paper declared that there have been many instances of Indian troops deserting the British army to join the cause of Indian independence.

Indian Conscription Argued

Special

LISBON, January 24.—The British Independent Labor Party leader, James Maxton, will call a meeting of labor members of Parliament shortly to consider the charge made against an Indian journalist, Suresh Vaidya, of being an absentee from the British army, says a London dispatch.

Maxton said that the labor members would decide whether to raise in the House of Commons not only the case of Vaidya, who reportedly had returned his army enlistment notice and had been ordered handed over to a military escort but the whole question of the conscription of Indians in Britain.

Maxton said, "It is bad politics and bad statesmanship to exacerbate feelings by conscripting Indian nationals," thus discounting the reports by Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery of "wonderful voluntary response to military enlistment in India."

Meanwhile, at a meeting of Indians and their sympathizers, a resolution was adopted expressing deep resentment at the manner in which the members of the Indian community were being coerced to join the British army.

The resolution reiterated the stand taken by the Indian National Congress that the Indians are not morally bound to help the present war effort of Britain until India is free.

The resolution also strongly protested against the order in council extending the National Service Armed Forces Act to all so-called "subjects residing in Britain for more than three months."

'Avenge Brutal Blow,' Cries Diary of Nurse

(Continued from Page 1)

of rolling billows and lashing rain.

"December 3. A blurry speck appeared on the distant horizon. About three o'clock we could make out the form of an island. In the shadow of the island a small black object was moving toward us. This was the submarine chaser that rescued us.

"Even as I admonished the other nurses not to cry I could not hold back the tears that streamed down my cheeks, as we were at last able to discern the signal flags hoisted on the submarine chaser.

"Our clothes were slimy with oil. The red cross on our arms were no longer red, but dull black. The crew on the ship that rescued us heartened us with such words as, 'What noble figures! You should all return just as you are to Japan and stand at Tokyo Station in these very uniforms which bespeak of your fortitude and courage more eloquently than any words.'"

CONSERVATIVE MAY SUCCEED CHURCHILL

'Dark Horse' From Party Likely to Be Premier; Eden and Attlee Out

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—In view of the growing dissension among British political circles concerning the successor to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Kenneth DeCourci, British commentator, in an article in the English magazine, Current of World Affairs, expressed pertinent opinions on various potential successors, according to a London dispatch.

It was noted with interest here that after dismissing Major R. Anthony Eden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, as likely possibilities, DeCourci hinted that a certain "nationalistic man of high caliber" heretofore an almost unknown figure in the Conservative Party, is the man to watch.

The British commentator wrote that "whether or not Churchill will remain a prominent figure in British political circles depends solely upon his health.

If Churchill becomes an invalid during this decisive period, undoubtedly, the demand will grow for a more physically capable leader. It is a known fact that the coalition Cabinet of Churchill is clearly waning in influence due to internal dissensions. Churchill alone is the sole support holding up the tottering Cabinet."

Continuing DeCourci declared, "in case of Churchill's retirement, it is probable that the majority of the Conservative Party will support Eden as the next Prime Minister, but it must be taken into serious consideration that of late certain members of the party are expressing strong criticisms against him. These elements declare that Eden is too weak-willed and is easily moved by the press. Furthermore, they say that he lacks sufficient creative strength and is too internationally-minded to hold such a position as Prime Minister."

Continuing, the British commentator turned his attention to Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer. "A certain element of the Conservative Party will back Sir Anderson as Churchill's successor, but in general it is unlikely that he will gain much support."

DeCourci then went on to dismiss the chances of Major Clement R. Attlee of the Labor Party in the following manner: "Even if Attlee should succeed in creating a coalition Cabinet, the strong Conservatives will not allow the leadership of the nation to be held by the minority party. Governmental harmony will not be possible with Eden, as head of the Conservatives, continually raising protests against Attlee."

In conclusion, the British commentator disclosed that "an unknown figure in the Conservative Party recently has been gaining great popularity and within a few months the possibility is strong that he will rise as a prominent "nationalistic man of high caliber."

Vital Statistics Revealed In New League Bulletin

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The League of Nations Monthly Bulletin which was published recently showed that the people of the Netherlands and New Zealand had the highest life expectancy while the people of India had the lowest during the pre-war period, according to a dispatch from Princeton, New York.

The figures covered 30 countries but concerned different periods. According to the bulletin, the life expectancy for women was greater than for men in every country except India where the mortality during child-birth was particulary high. The pre-war life expectancy of females in the Netherlands was 65.7 years but for India it was slightly less than 27 years. Women of New Zealand had chances of living on an average to more than 68 years of age.

The pre-war life expectancy of males in various countries in round figures is as follows: the Netherlands and New Zealand, 65; Sweden and Australia, 63; the United States, about 63; Switzerland and England, 60; Germany, 58; France, 54; Italy, 53; Japan, 53; the Soviet Union, 41; India, almost 27.

The pre-war life expectancy of females in some of the countries of the world in round figures is as follows: New Zealand, 68; the United States, the Netherlands and Australia, 64; Sweden, 65; Switzerland and England, 64; Germany, 62; Canada, 60; France, 59; Italy, 56; Japan, 49; the Soviet Union, 46; India, 26.

New Party for Lebanon

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 24.—A new People's Party was created in Lebanon today, says a Beirut dispatch received here. The party's program stresses the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and aims at the complete settlement of current Arabian problems on the principle of equality, the report added.

U.S. LEADERS CLASH OVER SOLDIER VOTE

Senator Sees Cunning Scheme Motivated by Stimson and Knox

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The statement made by Senator Robert Taft, Republican from Ohio, charging Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox with pushing the federal ballot law for soldier voting because "they are running for the fourth term too" precipitated a sharp verbal clash in the Senate today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Taft challenged the joint statement made by Stimson and Knox that the services would injure the delivery of state absentee ballots to soldiers overseas in the forthcoming elections because of the uncertainties of war.

Taft said: "The truth is that the army and navy are determined to have the federal ballot and have been set not to have the State ballots. Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox are running for the fourth term. They are convinced that they are essential to the conduct of the war. I don't believe what they say about their inability to deliver State ballots."

Senator Scott Lucas, Democrat from Illinois, co-author of the revised federal ballot bill, heatedly asserted that Taft's statement was a purest type of political poppycock.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt in his Christmas message to the American public and to overseas servicemen had declared that many soldiers were unable to vote in last year's elections under the present State balloting system and demanded Congress to take swift action to enable the soldiers overseas to vote in the coming elections. Some political experts think that the soldier vote will be the deciding faction in the coming presidential race.

Stimson Makes Objections

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Secretary of War Henry Stimson, in a letter to Democratic Representative Eugene Worley of Texas, stated that the soldier's vote bill as approved by the House Elections Committee would "interfere with the prosecution of the war," because the distribution of the regular ballots to servicemen overseas would reduce the available mail space, thus lowering the morale of the soldiers.

Under the House bill, State ballots would have priority over all other communications except those the delay of which would interfere with the war effort.

Stimson pointed out that a single State's absentee ballots plus the envelopes containing voting instructions would displace more than one thousand microfilm mail letters.

Worley said that he is planning to propose a simple uniform federal ballot for use where the bulkier State ballots could not be transported with sufficient speed.

Warren Is Candidate

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Wendell Willkie will not enter the California Republican presidential primary in May, thus leaving the field clear for Governor Earl Warren of California, according to a dispatch from New York.

Warren had already agreed to enter the primary as a nominal candidate for President, but emphasized that he was not seeking a place on the national G.O.P. ticket.

Willkie said that his decision not to enter the primary in California where he has strong support came after a telephone conversation he had with Warren in which the California Governor had assured him that he was not a party to any "Stop Willkie" movement.

Same Roosevelt Tactics

Special

LISBON, January 24.—The London Daily Mail reported today in a dispatch from its New York correspondent that President Roosevelt will almost certainly run for the fourth term.

The report said that "reliable information has it that Roosevelt, neither by word nor by deed, will indicate in the next few months whether he will run but by midsummer he will allow himself to be drafted by the call of duty, party and patriotism."

It will be recalled that this was the same tactics resorted to by President Roosevelt four years ago when he sought then the unprecedented third term.

DETAILS DISCLOSED OF CULTURAL HALL

Lay-Out of Structure In Bangkok Is Being Expedited by Kishida

Preparations for the establishment of the Japan Cultural Hall in Bangkok, which is shortly to be built with a subsidy of ¥2,500,000 from the Japanese Government and additional funds of several million yen to be collected through private contributions are making fast progress. In addition to an "Industrial Hall" and a "Buddhism Hall," the new structure is also to include a "Hall of Artistic Accomplishments," and it is expected that this will be greatly welcomed by the Thai people who are known to be very fond of arts, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Plans for the architectural lay-out of the buildings are now speedily being completed under the supervision of Dr. Hideto Kishida, a noted Japanese architectural expert and a professor of Tokyo Imperial University. These plans are based on architectural drafts which were collected through a public prize contest. Features of the buildings will incorporate the traditional "Shinden" style of Japanese architecture, adapted to modern requirements, as well as being made to conform with the special requirements of a Southern country.

One of the central structures will be an indoor theater with a seating capacity of about 500 or 600 seats. Arcades are to be utilized for holding fine arts exhibitions and similar events. At the theater, mostly movies are to be shown. But in order to make possible also the showing of theatrical and revue performances, the stage will be equipped with a "hanamichi," flower passage, and a supplementary flower passage. Moreover, it is planned to make the theater also useful as a concert hall by installing a pipe organ to be built from bamboo, a product of Thailand.

The films to be shown at this theater are expected to be chiefly Japanese pictures. But as far as possible it is planned also to place the theater at the disposal of Thai artists. Besides, one of the fundamental missions to be undertaken by the Hall of Artistic Accomplishments will be an important research and study of the artistic accomplishments of the Southern Regions. The enterprise will thus serve to lay out and carry into practice the Japanese policy of cultural construction in the Southern Regions.

Yanagisawa Explains Purpose

The director of the Japan Cultural Hall, Ken Yanagisawa, who is at present in Tokyo to make arrangements concerning its establishment, spoke as follows with reference to the Hall of Artistic Accomplishments:

"Considering the fact that Thai people, like all peoples in the wide Southern Regions, have always been directing their particular interest and affections to artistic and cultural accomplishments, I believe it is no mistake to say that wide circles in Thailand will greatly welcome the establishment and the future activities of the "Hall of Cultural Accomplishments". The true aims of this Hall are not merely the fostering of the mutual understanding of our two countries, but beyond this the creation of a new artistic culture which is to be born through the close unity and collaboration of the different peoples under the slogan of 'Asia is One'.

"With regard to the raising of the funds for operating the Hall of Cultural Accomplishments as well as for various matters concerning its activities upon completion of its construction I believe that we shall to a great deal depend on the collaboration of the artistic circles of Japan, especially the Japanese Film Distribution Company and the Shochiku and Toho (Tokyo Takarazuka) theatrical and film corporations."

7 Measures Passed By House of Peers

(Continued From Page 1)

¥58,173,076,000, but as the sum of ¥7,205,641,000 to be transferred from the General Budget to War Expenditure is overlapping, the actual total of the General Budget and Extraordinary War Expenditure will be ¥50,976,434,000. This shows an increase of ¥13,876,776,000 over the actual total of the General Budget and War Expenditure for the present year which amounts to ¥37,090,658,000.

To meet such a huge outlay in the next fiscal year, the total national bond issue will be raised to ¥28,523,386,000, or an increase of ¥6,643,958,000 over the issue in the present fiscal year totaling ¥21,879,428,000.

The details of the bond issues in the next fiscal year as compared with those for the present year are as follows (in ¥1,000):

	1944-45	1943-44
General Budget	¥6,089,861	¥3,519,599
Special Accounts:		
Chosen	625,348	379,195
Taiwan	77,056	43,496
Gov't Investments.	351,366	407,835
Railways	540,000	270,000
Communications ..	30,000	95,500
Total	¥1,623,772	¥1,196,026
War Expenditure....	20,809,752	17,163,803
Grand Total.....	¥28,523,386	¥21,879,428

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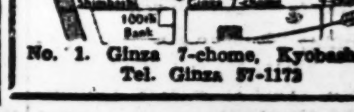

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